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EUROPE.

The Beginning of the War—Remarkable Despatch from Count Bismark—Terrible Denunciation of Austria—The Monetary Crisis in England, Etc.

THE IMPENDING WAR.

The Duchies.

The London *Daily News* surveys the field of hostilities as follows:—"The Prussians have crossed the Eider, and the Austrians have fallen back. By this means the King secures the means of exercising the sovereignty to which he lays claim in Holstein, and puts it out of the power of the Emperor to hinder him. If, then, the publicists correctly define war as that state in which we prosecute our right by force, the war has begun, although not a shot has been fired. It has been semi-officially announced at Vienna, that Austria will break off diplomatic relations with Prussia as soon as the King has recalled his plenipotentiary at the Federal Diet. It is stated that M. Drouyn de Lhuys has addressed a circular note to the representatives of France at the German Courts, in which he requests them to impress upon the middle and minor States the importance of remaining completely neutral in the event of hostilities between Austria and Prussia.

A FRACAS BETWEEN AUSTRIAN AND PRUSSIAN TROOPS.

On account of the very serious fracas between Prussian and Austrian troops, in the neighborhood of Kiel, that city and its vicinity have been divided into two districts, one of which is exclusively for the Prussians, the other for the Austrians. If, in matters of service, a soldier is obliged to go into the "enemy's" territory, he must have a permit to do so. A Prussian marine soldier, who died from wounds received in the fight, has been buried at Kiel with great solemnity. From Rendsburg there are also reports of "rows," and even bloodshed, between the allied armies quartered in the barracks at Neuwerk.

PRUSSIA.

REMARKABLE DESPATCH FROM COUNT BISMARK.

The following has been sent by Count Bismark to the Prussian representatives abroad:—

"I have already communicated to your Excellency, at a former period, the despatch I addressed upon the 7th of last month to the King's Amtassador in Vienna, in reference to Count Mensdorff's note of April 26, upon the question of the Elbe Duchies. I purposely selected for that communication the form of a confidential statement, not intended to be conveyed in copy, because experience has taught me that a real understanding is not promoted by the exchange of documents, which are wont immediately to obtain publicity, and because it was the first wish of the King's Government still to offer or leave open to the Vienna Cabinet the possibility of an approach.

"We had also, at first, cause to assume that this step of ours would be appreciated at Vienna, and judging from his remarks to Baron von Werther, Count Mensdorff seemed to have perceived in it such a possibility. Indeed, the tenor of our communication, wherever it transpired, was looked upon as a symptom of cordial feeling increasing hopes in the preservation of peace.

"We have waited in vain for a reply, or even for a mere expression of the Emperor's Ambassador upon the subject.

"We are forced, on the contrary, to consider the declaration delivered by the Austrian Government at the Federal Diet at Frankford on the Main, on June 1, as the answer to our conciliatory overtures. In that declaration, after a retrospective statement at variance with facts and offensive to Prussia, Austria hands over to the Diet the decision upon the Schleswig-Holstein question, and at the same time gives notice of an act of sovereignty in Holstein, viz.:—the Convocation of the Estates—which she is not entitled to undertake single-handed, from the moment when she released herself from the Gastein Treaty, by reference to the Diet, and thereby substituted the old relation of the co-possession for the recent geographical division.

"We have already protested at Vienna against this unjustifiable and one-sided act, as against the equally unjustifiable disposal of our rights by handing them over to the Diet, and reserve to us to take further steps.

"But first I cannot refrain from declaring that in this proceeding of the Austrian Government we are unable to perceive anything but the intention of a direct provocation, and the desire forcibly to bring about a breach and war.

"All our information agrees that the determination to make war upon Prussia is firmly settled at Vienna.

"I may confidentially acquaint your Excellency, by his Majesty's desire, that, at the time when we addressed the conciliatory communication above mentioned to Vienna, the King, actuated by the duty of preserving peace as long as possible, readily listened to a proposal for direct understanding made from an impartial quarter at Vienna, and first communicated to his Majesty, without the participation of the Ministry, in order to ascertain whether his Majesty the Emperor of Austria was still actuated by the wish of maintaining peace. The proposal was to treat the Schleswig-Holstein and the Federal Reform questions in common (*solidarisch*), and by this connection to facilitate the solution of both. The negotiations, supported by the most conciliatory desires on the part of the mediators, have, as his Majesty informs me, only demonstrated that a corresponding feeling no longer exists at Vienna. They have shown, notwithstanding the Emperor's theoretical love of peace, that craving for war dominates every other consideration throughout his entire Council, even among those who, to our knowledge, formerly voted against the war, and even against the preparations and armaments, and that this craving has now also gained decisive influence over the Emperor himself. Not only was there manifested an entire absence of all and every readiness to enter even into confidential negotiations, and to discuss the possibilities of an agreement, but expressions of influential Austrian statesmen and councilloro of the Emperor have been reported to the King from an authentic source, which leave no doubt that the Imperial Ministers desire war at any price, partly in the hope of successes in the field, partly to tide over domestic difficulties—nay, even with the expressed intention of assisting the Austrian finances by Prussian contributions, or by an "honorable" bankruptcy.

"The acts of the Austrian Government coincide only too accurately with this intention.

"I have mentioned above that we are compelled to recognize a direct provocation in the declaration delivered at the Diet. It has only one meaning: that if the Vienna Cabinet intends to follow it up immediately with the expressed breach, for it cannot have expected that we should tamely submit to this attack upon our rights. In another question the forced loan ordered in Venetia, which impresses a sting of additional bitterness upon circumstances, shows that Austria will only make use of the extremest means towards Italy also. Corresponding with this are the reserves with which, according to the information received here, she accompanied her answer to the invitation to the Conference, and which, as we hear, are understood by all the three powers as equivalent to a refusal.

"After the form of the invitation had, by negotiation between the inviting powers, been expressly so drawn up that Austria should be able to accept it without committing herself to anything in advance, and without being compelled to make reserves, it is precisely the Vienna Cabinet that renders all these labors futile.

"Behind this we can only see the decided intention upon the part of Austria of forcing on war with Prussia, and of, at most, making use of negotiations as to the Congress to gain time by procrastination for her own not entirely completed arrangements, but especially for those of her allies. The fact of war is a settled determination at Vienna; the only further point is to choose the favorable moment to begin.

"This conviction is forced upon us with imperative necessity by the most recent facts, and we consider that only an intentionally prejudiced view can come to an opposite conclusion. Facts now speak too loudly for gossip based solely upon conjectures, combinations, falsely interpreted statements, and empty rumors as to the warlike longings of Prussia not to dwindle into nothingness in comparison. Perhaps we shall at last be believed when we solemnly protest against any notion of wishing to make good our claims to the Duchies by force, and with disregard to the rights of the copossessor. Now, too, probably it will not be difficult to understand the real motives of the armaments by which Austria has given rise to the present crisis, and whose removal by means of Congress she has further taken care to render impossible by the attitude she has assumed.

"We may appeal with a calm conscience to the judgment of all impartial statesmen, as to which party has displayed conciliation and love of peace up to the latest moment.

"I respectfully request your Excellency to express yourself in the sense of this despatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Court to which you are accredited. BISMARK.

"Berlin, June 4."

Regarding this despatch *The Times* remarks:—"Such a despatch as that just addressed by Count Bismark to the Prussian representatives abroad has not often been penned by a European Minister. The Prussian statesman seems now to think courtesy unnecessary in his communications with Austria. All the pride, the bitter hostility, the almost fanatical purpose which have been necessarily repressed during long negotiations, break forth when the negotiations may be considered at an end."

The troops of King William have orders to occupy Kiel, Rendsburg, and Ittehoe—all of the important points of the Duthy of Holstein. On their entry the Kahk Brigade, under the Austrian General Von Gablenz, will probably retire, after a formal protest, and cross the Elbe into Hanover, where it will join the main army, under Marshal Benedict. The London *Telegraph* regards this ousting of Austria from the Duchy as a fair *casus belli*.

The Princes of the royal family of Prussia have, as has already been announced, received and departed for their various commands in the Prussian army. The Princes of the house of Hapsburg have also gone to their respective stations, as follows:—The Archduke Leopold, commanding the Eighth Army Corps, has gone to his headquarters in Ausputz, Moravia; the Archduke Ernst, commanding the Fifth Corps, for his headquarters in Brunn. The Archduke William, Inspector-General of Artillery, will also reside in this city. The Archduke Albert is in command at Venetia. The King of Prussia, it is said, will take command of the Prussian army, and the Emperor of Austria will go to Prague if the war breaks ont. Thus it is not merely two nations, but almost two royal families, that are meeting each other on the battlefield.

Aggregation of the Elements of a Vast War—Italy's Dangers and Impatience—Conservatism of the German People.

From the London Times, June 9.

* * * In one quarter any delays of the German powers are likely to excite impatience and indignation. Italy has given herself up so completely to a warlike policy that it would be impossible for the Government to stop the people, and difficult for the people to stop themselves. We know not what secret understanding there may be between Prussia and Italy, whether anything like a convention has been arranged, and, if so, what form it has assumed. But virtually an alliance has been concluded, and Italy will not fail to urge upon the Prussian Government the expediency of immediate war. Italy can now only see safety in such a course. Her levies are so large, her expenses so enormous in proportion to her means, the enthusiasm of the people has been so roused, such multitudes of men have flocked into the army, that to return to a state of political quiet and expectation would, in the opinion of Italian politicians, be equivalent to national ruin. With her, to draw back would be fatal, while to stand still and allow the country to be crushed by a war expenditure is impossible. The "revolution," to use the Continental phrase, has been called to the aid of the Italian Government; and this same revolution is a spirit which is not easily laid when it has once been summoned. We may then expect to find the Prussian Government exposed to the strongest solicitations of its ally, and Italy, perhaps, committed to a struggle by some rash act of those whom she has summoned to her banner. It is announced that the King was immediately to arrive in Florence, and that Gen. Cialdini was also to be there. Councils of war will no doubt follow, and Italy will take her chances in attacking her enemy with or without the help of an ally. But if Austria remains on the defensive, those who attack the Quadrilateral will have no easy task. Something more than zeal and patriotism is requisite to turn a strong army out of such a position.

If any gleam appears on the dark horizon it is to be found in the temper and behavior of the Prussian and other German populations. The King of Prussia and his Minister may well hesitate when they see what misery they have caused and what a spirit may soon be roused. The conscription presses with tremendous severity on the Prussian people. The country, though richer and more industrious than formerly, has not increased in population to a degree which will admit of such enormous gatherings of men. The army which is actually in the field is said to amount to two hundred and eighty thousand fighting men, with fifty-five thousand accessories. There are one hundred and ten thousand depot troops and one hundred and twenty thousand of the first ban of the Landwehr in garrisons. In times of enthusiasm like 1813 these calls for flesh and blood may be answered without unwillingness; but a war to please a Minister, or even to gain a seacoast and a fine harbor, must not make too great demands. The requirements of the State have now been beyond all bounds. A population of less than nineteen millions is expected to support an army of more than half a million of men on active service. To make up the number, the clerk is taken from the counting house, the tradesman from his shop, and the peasant from the field. Women are everywhere performing more than their usual share of the hard and coarse work of the world. An act of hostility on the part of Austria, such as the entrance of Marshal Benedek into Prussian territory, might make the people forget these hardships in hatred of the enemy, but at present the discontent is chiefly with their own Government. Not until the enemy has struck a blow will the King have a really zealous and warlike army. As long as peace is preserved there is the possibility that this disposition of the Prussian people may have some influence upon the ministerial policy. The middle States, which have not yet given up hopes of reconciliation, are, no doubt, encouraged by this disinclination for war to persevere in their efforts. Their own limited power, however, and the cumbrous machinery of the Confederation, are likely to interpose great obstacles to effective action.

With the abandonment of the Conference the efforts of the neutral powers have naturally come to an end; though, if there were to appear any chance of resuming profitable negotiations, it would, doubtless, not be neglected. Every power is interested in checking a war which may spread over the greater part of the continent. Even distant Spain and Portugal think it necessary to take measures for insuring their neutrality. As regards central and southeastern Europe the prospect is gloomy enough. Nor are the outlying portions of the Turkish empire yet so secure that we can afford to dispense with the supervision and guardianship that the great powers have exercised. If those powers are engaged in war an ambitious empire like Russia may attempt a return to a policy that has only been temporarily abandoned. Though we cannot think it right that the neutral States should further interfere with the belligerents, they might take counsel together for the benefit of the rest of Europe, and use their influence to prevent any ambitious power from turning the general confusion to account.

Serious Riot in Munich.

From the Dublin (Evening) Mail, June 9.

The people of Germany, though proverbially slow of movement, are becoming greatly excited as the prospect of war approaches. M. Seinguerlet, the correspondent of the Paris *Temps*, who, from his knowledge of Germany, is well qualified to give an accurate representation of the popular sentiment, writes as follows from Heidelberg, under date of June 5:—"For some days past the Bavarian capital has been the theatre of riotous scenes. Deplorable excesses have been committed by the populace. The Landwehr have used their arms, and blood has been shed. At first the popular passions were directed against some beer shops. In the midst of wild cries stones were flung against these shops, the windows and shutters broken, and the furniture destroyed. The day before yesterday the shops of the butchers, bakers, and the houses of some Jews were attacked. Officers and gendarmes were maltreated. Showers of stones were flung at the Landwehr, who fired on the people. One man was killed and twenty wounded. This ferment has been attributed to the intimate relations which exist between the King and Richard Wagner, but those relations have had nothing to do in producing it. The riot is in no way connected with politics, but it is an evidence of the revolutionary feeling which possesses the people beyond the Rhine. The Ultramontane party, who are working heaven and earth to make the young King unpopular, and to force him to abdicate, will take advantage of these deplorable street riots to gain their end.

"In Prussia, where 300,000 families have been deprived of their means of support, discontent is increasing in proportion as want is extending. Already national workshops, like those of Paris in 1848, have been organized for the purpose of finding employment for the people. Hunger is a bad political economist, and as a new proof of this some thousands of the Berlin workingmen held a meeting outside the walls, in which they clamorously demanded the expulsion of foreign artisans. In the provinces numerous conflicts have taken place between the men of the reserve and their officers. At Cologne an officer who tried to arrest a man belonging to the Landwher, who had not saluted him, was pelted by the market women with potatoes, carrots, and cabbages, and forced to take refuge in the guard-house. Similar scenes have occurred in various other places. The antagonism between the troops of the line, who are for war, and the Landwehr, who are for peace, is very marked. The threats of war have thrown the whole population between Landau and Cologne into a feverish excitement. The report of the sale of the coal mines of Saarbruck, which has never been boldly denied; the withdrawal of almost all the troops, and the unscrupulous character of Count Bismark, have raised the suspicion among the people that they are to be transferred to France. The agitation which began in Rhenish Hesse has rapidly spread along the whole Rhine. The anniversary of the restoration of the province to Germany has been celebrated in the smallest hamlets. A National Defense Committee has been formed at Frankenthal, and numerous meetings have been held at Neustadt, Bingen, Ingelheim, etc. Energetic protests have been made against the possibility of dismemberment, and a general arming of the people has been demanded."

The German Customs Duties During War

Berlin (June 6) Correspondence of the London Times.

The mercantile community will do well to prepare for the virtual dissolution of the Zollverein during the war. Under the Zollverein treaties the duties are levied by each State on its frontier, the sum total being subsequently portioned out according to a fixed ratio; but it is improbable that if Saxony, Wurtemburg, and Hesse side with Austria, Prussia will regard the payment of duty to these States as sufficient to secure the admission of merchandise into her territory. In all likelihood the Prussian Custom House officers will have to follow in the wake of the army, and will declare the Zollverein frontier to be identical with the shifting position of their military lines. However, as the German people have been too long accustomed to the incalculable advantages of the Zollverein to do without it, it is to be expected that, whatever territorial divisions be brought about by the war, the commercial union, at least, will be so renewed as to include the greater part of Germany, if not, as now, nearly the whole.

The Fenians—A Fenian Captain Attempting an Invasion Off Cork.

Queenstown (June 6) Correspondence London Times.

The first of the Fenian invaders who made or attempted no concealment of his objects, was captured to-day upon the arrival of the tender from the *City of New York*, when that vessel approached the harbor on her homeward voyage.

One of the passengers, Richard Quinn, who is a shoemaker when not employed in military affairs, requested the captain to steam directly into Queenstown, as he had particular business there. The captain objected, as he had to go on to Liverpool, and suggested that the tender might answer as well. Quinn at first was disposed to dissent from this view, but when the tender came alongside he announced himself satisfied. As soon as she was fast by the vessel, he jumped on board her, and pulling out, theatrically, a Fenian flag, waved it over his head, and completed the tableau by brandishing a pistol. A single detective, however, who was on board, came forward and arrested him. The valiant Fenian made no attempt at resistance, but as soon as he saw the policeman approaching him he flung the pistol over the side. When the tender landed he was searched, and there were found upon him, besides the pretty piece of silk he had been flourishing, a dagger and a revolver. His banner was about a yard long by two feet wide, of green silk, with a white cross, around which was a circle, half of which was composed of shamrocks, and the other half was made up with the inscription, "*In hoc signo vincis.*"

Quinn was committed to Bridewell at Queenstown, and will be examined to-morrow.

THE MONEY CRISIS.

Messrs. (Sir Morton) Peto and Betts—The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad and James McHenry.

From the London Times (City Article), June 2.

A large and most satisfactory meeting was held this morning of the creditors of Messrs. Peto & Betts. Mr. Jackson, M. P., was in the chair, and the following statement was submitted by Mr. Coleman, the accountant, showing liabilities for £438,375, and assets (which it was mentioned had been most carefully calculated at existing values, and with a desire to avoid all possibility of an over-estimate) of £1,562,064. The creditors were assured that there was every prospect of a rapid realization, since it was not proposed to delay the liquidation for the sake of waiting for full prices, and that the payment of every claim with interest at an early date might be considered certain.

All the contracts in which the firm are engaged in England are held conjointly with other parties, Messrs. Kelk, Messrs. Lucas, and Messrs. Waring, who have undertaken their completion, while those in foreign countries are either secured or involve only small amounts. Resolutions were, therefore, unanimously passed for the firm to continue their business under letter of license, and with Mr. Richard Fothergill, of the Abercare Iron Works, Mr. Peter Rolt, and r. Thomas Fenn, of the Stock Exchange, as Inspectors. Mr. Alderman Rose then moved a vote of sympathy and confidence in the firm, who, by their long and honorable course, have contributed to the engineering fame of England in all parts of the world, which, being seconded by Mr. G. G. Glyn, was adopted with a warmth of feeling such as has rarely been witnessed. Sir Morton Peto, in reply, referred to the fact that on the first announcement of their difficulties they had the offer from personal friends of assistance exceeding half a million sterling.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF MESSRS. PETO AND BETTS, MAY 10, 1866.

To creditors unsecured		£258,948 18	6
To creditors holding security (partly covered), amount of claims.	£15,000 0 0		
Estimated value of security held	14,997 10 0		
		2 10	0
To creditors holding security (fully covered), amount of claims.	£376,900 3 0		
Estimated value of security	509,104 0 0		
Surplus contra	£132,203 17 0		
Further creditors' fully covered claims	119,000 0 0		
Estimated value of security	136 576 0 0		
Surplus deducted from liabilities below	£17,576 0 0		
To liabilities on account of James McHenry, not covered by any security from him	227,000 0 0		
Less:—			
Securities deposited by Peto & Betts, £30 000 1s. 0d., surplus from creditors holding security, who also hold some of these liabilities, £15,576 0s. 0d	47 576 0 0		
		179,424 0	0
To liabilities on account of James Mcdenry, covered by Atlantic and Great Western bonds and debentures	£104 000 0 0		
To liabilities on bills to be provided for by other parties	£83,000 0 0		
To liabilities on bills receivable	£68 450 1 8		
		438 275 8	6
By cash at bankers		7,744 15	11
By debtors		7,760 7	2
By securities in hand		66 781 0	0
By plant		52,800 0	0
By surplus from creditors holding security per contra		132,203 17	0
Deferred assets, viz :—			
Advances on work, after allowing for contingencies		574,349 1	0
Debt due from James McHenry, after charging him with £227,000, per contra		293,867 4	7
Balance of advances in respect of works which are being carried out by other parties		185 300 0	0
Sundry assets		158 268 8	2
Interest on freehold and leasehold properties		83,000 0	0
Total		£1,562,064 13	10

Although the above statement shows a surplus of £1,126,589, exclusive of the private estates of the firm, it is understood the valuation has been made upon terms allowing a depreciation of £500,000, or £600,000 since the beginning of the year.

In reference to the above statement it is necessary to explain that the item described as debt from Mr. McHenry is a debt from the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, of which Mr. McHenry has acted as financial agent, and that it was stated by Mr. Coleman to be covered by securities of three-fold value. Also that the position of the liabilities of Mr. Crampton with the estate of Messrs. Peto & Betts will not interfere with the due execution of Mr. Crampton's separate contracts in Turkey and elsewhere.

THE ROYAL SCANDAL CASE.

Mrs. Ryves' Testimony.

LONDON COURT OF PROBATE AND DIVORCE, June 7.—(Before the Full Court—Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, Lord Chief Baron Pollock, and the Right Hon Sir J. Wilde, the Judge Ordinary.)

RYVES vs. The Attorney-General. The further hearing on this case, which has already occupied the court for three days, was resumed this morning.

Dr. J. W. Smith and Mr David Morgan Thomas appeared as counsel for the petitioners; the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General the Queen's Advocate, Mr. Hannen, and Mr. K. Bourke appeared for the Crown.

The petitioner, Mrs. Lavinia Janette Horton Ryves, was then put into the witness-box.—I am one of the petitioners; in November, 1822, I was married to Mr. Ryves, at St. George's, Southwark; in 1841 I obtained a decree of divorce; the other petitioner is my eldest surviving son; in 1857 I proceeded in this court to establish the marriage of my father and mother; I did so, not from any motive of fraud, but to establish the morality of my parents. The Attorney-General appeared in that case, and opposed me. (The proceedings in that suit having been put in evidence, the witness then went on.) The first time I remember living with my father and mother was in Harley street. I was then two and a half years old. I was born in Liverpool, where my father was employed in the Admiralty. I lived with them up to 1833, when my father died. Previous to that they lived at the British School of Arts. In 1805 I was living with my mother in Pall Mall. That was during intervals of school. In that year I was invited to go to Brighton with my mother, to visit the Prince of Wales. I remember the year perfectly. When at Brighton we went to a ball at a hotel close adjoining the Pavilion. The Prince of Wales was there.

The Chief Justice—How old were you then?

Witness—I was eight years old. The Prince of Wales always had the ball given there instead of at the Pavilion. It was under the sanction of the Prince. I went to the whole of them up to 1810. At the first one myself and mother were presented to the Prince of Wales by the Dowager Marchioness of Dorchester. They had often conversations with the Prince, who had presented me with £5 for a toy on more than once. I knew from my mother that she had visited Windsor. In 1815 we were living at Seymour place, Bryanston square. I knew Lord Warwick. I have remembered him ever since I was a child. He constantly came to see me and my mother. He visited us up to his death in 1816. I have seen him at his own house in Down street; and on the morning he died I went to his house to know of his death. He died on the morning of the marriage of the late Princess Charlotte of Wales. He was dressed in court costume to go to the marriage, and he dropped down dead. We always treated him as a relation. My mother told me so. I knew Dr. James Wilmot, and attended his funeral. That was in 1807. Robert Wilmot, who was a partner in a house in Birmingham, was there. My mother told me that Dr James Wilmot was cousin to the Earl of Warwick. He was descended from a brother of the Earl of Rochester, and I have heard my mother say that I was descended from Henry, the brother of the Earl of Rochester; and Dr. Wilmot, if he had pursued it, might have been the rightful earl had he chosen to prosecute his claim. I knew the late Duke of Kent from a very early age. He visited me and my mother in Seymour Place. I remember in the spring of 1815, the Duke of Kent visited us. I received him. I generally did. My mother soon after came into the room. He was always kind, and he said he had come from Lord Warwick, who had communicated to him circumstances which had not before transpired, and as to which my mother had never been acquainted.

He said Lord Warwick had told him that she was a relation of his own (the Duke of Kent's), and that he had never known such before; that he had always been impressed with the likeness to the Royal family she bore, and that it was now accounted for. He said he had made an appointment with the Earl of Warwick to meet him at my mother's residence; that Lord Warwick was necessitated to go to Warwick Castle to get the proof of these circumstances, which had been deposited there for a long series of years. He then said that he had appointed to meet Lord Warwick at my mother's on a future day. Lord Warwick was at the time in poor circumstances, so the Duke of Kent told my mother and my mother found the means for him to go to Warwick Castle.

The Chief Justice—Did the Duke of Kent ask your mother for the means to enable him to go there?

Witness—No, but Lord Warwick did hinself; he came to my mother's the day after, along with the Duke of Kent; I received them both; it was on that occasion the Duke of Kent told my mother that she had been placed under a false position, and that she was the daughter of Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland; Lord Warwick then said it was necessary he should go to Warwick Castle to procure the papers which would establish that; he said he had not the means of going, and that he did not wish to inform his family that he was going, as if he did a stop would be put to him; my mother then found the money for him to go, as he said he had but five shillings that day in the world; he did accordingly go to Warwick Castle, and my mother afterwards received a letter from him from that place; I read the letter, and I can swear to Lord Warwick's handwriting; it was as follows:

HEADQUARTERS AT W. CASTLE, Wednesday evening.—Madame:—All goes on well. I have got safe your papers. My poor old housekeeper wept with joy at seeing me. What the insinuos —— will say at my being here I am at a loss to conceive.

I write to relieve your mind; so bear up. Ever yours sincerly. WARWICK.

In exceeding haste.

There was an endorsement upon this letter to the effect:—

I have enclosed this for safety to Mr. Parkes, Line to L.

After the receipt of that letter, and on his return from Warwick Castle, Lord Warwick and the Duke of Kent had another interview with my mother. Lord Warwick brought with him a packet of papers. He said to my mother, "I am going to put into your possession papers which have not only been in my possession, but that of others." There were three "sets" of papers. He used the words "three sets." He said Dr. Wilmot had been in possession of one of them, Lord Chatham another, and himself the rest. Lord Warwick said he had received the "set" Lord Chatham had from himself. The set Dr. Wilmot had had also came into his possession. The papers were all open on the table, and the Duke of Kent took every one of them individually, and read them.

There was one of them which was not to be opened until after the King's death, and it was not opened nor read. All the others were read out loud, and the Duke said that the signatures of his father to these papers were his father's genuine handwriting. His Royal Highness then said to my mother she was his cousin, Princess Olive of Cumberland, and only legitimate issue of Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, and that the Earl of Warwick being ill, he would take on himself the guardianship of my mother and myself. In 1819 the sealed packet, which was not to be opened until the King's death, was opened. That was about December, 1819. In 1820 I went to the Duke of Clarence concerning that paper. (Witness here identified the paper put in evidence, which was contained in this packet.)

D. Smith—Was Hannah Lightfoot's will one of the documents in that packet?

Witness—No. Until that packet was opened my mother did not know that she was the daughter of Olive Wilmot, who married the Duke of Cumberland; she thought she was the daughter of Robert Wilmot and the niece of James Wilmot; she was, up to that time, in the belief that Olive Wilmot, who married the Duke of Cumberland, was Olive Wilmot, a daughter of a sister of James Wilmot, who married a Mr. Payne and had a daughter called Olive Wilmot; that is the mistake which has gone through the whole of this case; after the sealed packet was opened I went with it to the Duke of Clarence, to see it it could be laid before the Privy Council and made use of; he said that the documents ought to be laid before the council; they were afterwards laid before the Council.

The Attorney-General—How the Council dealt with them the minute of Council will speak for itself.

The witness, continuing, said—At the interview of 1815 which the Duke of Kent and Lord Warwick had with my mother, when the packets were opened the Duke of Kent put his signature to several of them. After that, and up to his death, my mother received several letters from Lord Warwick. One letter was dated the 4th of April, 1816.

A number of letters from Lord Warwick to the petitioner's mother, acknowledging the same, were put into the witness' hands, when she identified the signatures and handwriting of them all. They were then put in and read.

The witness was under examination when the court rose at 5 o'clock.

A Card from Mrs. J. G. Bennett.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR:—I saw an article in your paper last Friday, stating that I asked the Senate to confirm Mr. Fleurot's nomination, and on that account he was not appointed. Now, sir, permit me to say that I never in my life asked the Government of the United States for anything for my own family, much less for Mr. Fleurot, who is only an acquaintance, like many others.

I have borne with calmness the most fearful abuses and calumnies; but I think now it is time to put a stop to them. I do not trouble myself about politics or politicians, or editors, or any such unkind, untecling people; yet I have suffered greatly by them.

What have I done against you editors, managers, etc., that I should be hunted down like a mad dog, on account of your feelings towards *The Herald*? Abuse the editor if you like, perhaps he deserves it; but my aim has never been to calm and pacify all violent feelings. You will oblige me by publishing these few lines. Yours respectfully,

HENRIETTA A. BENNETT.

Fort Washington, June 21, 1866.

Fatal Accident.

BOSTON, June 22.—Francis Bush, of the firm of Bent & Bush, was drowned last night by the upsetting of a boat, off South Boston point.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, June 22.—The Flour Market is less active and prices are not so firm. About 1000 bbls. were disposed of to the home consumers, mostly Northwestern extra family at $11·25@12·25, superfine at $8 50@9, extras at $9@10, Pennsylvania and Western extra family at $11 50@13 50, and fancy brands at higher figures, according to quality. Rye Flour as in moderate request, with sales of 100 bbls. Pennsylvania at $6 75. In Corn Meal, nothing doing.

The Wheat market is almost at a stand—the absence of supplies restricting operations. The last sales of Pennsylvania Red were at $2 40@3 10 for common spring and choice. 500 bushels good White sold at $3 25. In Rye no change to notice. We quote Pennsylvania at $1·33@1·35 ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair demand, and the receipts and stocks continue small. Sales of 1700 bushels Yellow at $1 05, afloat. In Oats there is a good trade doing. Sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania at 75c., 500 bushels Southern at 78c., and 2500 bushels Western at 62@63 cents.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt, and prices are nominal.

In Quercitron Bark no change to notice. We quote No. 1 steady, at $31@31 50 ₱ ton.

Cloverseed is held at $7 50@8. Timothy at $5·50, and Flaxseed at $3·30.

Whisky is dull. Pennsylvania sells at $2.24@2·25, and Ohio at $2·28@2·29.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Cotton dull at 38@40c. Flour 10@15c. lower; sales of 5500 bbls. at $6 30@9·00 for State; $8 70@13 80 for Ohio; $6·30@9 50 for Western; $10·80@17 for Southern; and $8·60@18·75 for Canadian. Wheat declined 2@3c.; sales unimportant. Corn quiet; smal. sales. Beef steady. Pork heavy at $32 87½@32·50. Lard dull. Whisky dull.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—Cotton dull at 36c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat and Corn heavy and unchanged. Pork silently easier; mess $33·50; Bacon easier; clear sides, 21½c.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.—Cotton easier; sales of 800 bales at 38@37c. for middling; receipts to-day 284 bales. New York Exchange par to ¼ discount; Sterling Exchange nominal.

—Jeanie Burns, the young girl who is lecturing on the subject of temperance, has given five hundred dollars to the Patriot Orphan Home at Dixon, Ill. She is said to be a relative of the poet Burns.

—Miss Jeanie Burns has given five hundred dollars towards the completion of the National Orphan Home, in Dixon, Ill.

—Mr. George Peabody declines the public dinner tendered by Massachusetts, though a Bullock offered.

THIRD EDITION

MEXICO.

YELLOW FEVER RAGING AT VERA CRUZ

MAXIMILIAN IN GREAT DISTRESS.

IMPERIALISTS ABANDON THE INTERIOR

TAMPICO BESIEGED BY LIBERALS.

EX-REBELS COMING TO THE UNITED STATES.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.—General Sheridan, Gregory Kidd, and other United States officers, have arrived from the Rio Grande and Texas. All was quiet on the American side.

A discovery was made in the heart of Brownsville of a house where the powder from shells bought from the Federals had been extracted in a careless manner. A large quantity of powder was seized, which had narrowly escaped explosion.

A Vera Cruz correspondent of the 13th reports that the yellow fever was raging in that city fearfully and fatally.

The last steamer from Europe brought out 800 troops.

The Liberals had released twenty-eight Confederates captured near Cordova.

All work on the Imperial Railroad to the City of Mexico had been discontinued for want of funds, and in consequence of the aggressions of the Liberals.

The Imperialists have lost or abandoned most of their important cities in the interior, and it was the general opinion that the empire would not last long. Maximilian was in great financial distress.

The Americans on the Cordova settlement were disheartened, and preparing to return to the United States.

Tampico was surrounded and closely invested by a strong Liberal force. The Liberals were very active in the neighborhood of Matamoras.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Johnson Meeting Last Night—Another Presbyterian Minister Defines his Position—Important Arrests. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, June 22.—At the Conservative Union meeting last night, Governor Swann announced his intention to appoint such Registers under the new law as would secure the votes of all loyal Conservative Unionists. Ex-Governor Randall, Mr. Perrine, and Hon. Mr. Phelps also spoke. There were not less than eight thousand persons at the meeting.

Dr. Smith, of the Central Presbyterian Church, defined his position last night, on the Conservative platform, in the same way as Dr. Backus.

A man named William Berkmeyer was arrested here yesterday, charged with the murder of the Squibbs family, in York county, Pennsylvania.

The jury in the case of Thomas Callan, tried for passing counterfeit notes on the National Bank of Indiana, are still out, unable to agree. We suppose they will be dismissed.

THE GUERILLAS IN KENTUCKY.

Capture of Several Outlaws—Harper Not Found Yet—Fears of Trouble With Freedmen. Etc.

FRANKLIN, Ky., June 21.—The case of Benjamin Sale, of Harper's band, has been continued till the next term of the court, $1200 bail being given.

Nothing has been heard of Harper since he released Franklin and Pattillon from the Bowling Green jail, on the 15th. The gang is supposed to be in the vicinity of Huntsville, Tennessee.

Bell's case, for shooting Owens, has not been called up. Owens is rapidly recovering.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., June 21.—It is apprehended that the negroes will attempt the rescue of a negro who was sentenced to be hung on the 13th of July, at Franklin. Precautionary measures are being taken by citizens to prevent such a result.

Fire at St. Josephs, Mo.

ST. JOSEPHS, June 21.—A fire occurred in Market Square at 3 o'clock this morning, destroying property valued at about $360,000. It was insured for about $175,000, in New York, New Haven, and Hartford offices. The principal sufferers are Wyeth & Co. $10,000; Floyd & Co. $25,000; Hahn & Co. $40,000; Frederick Beaman, $28,000; John Corby, $80,000; and Achloss & Hahn $20,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Arrival of Steamers at New York.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The steamship *Lafayette*, from Brest on the 9th instant, arrived at this port this morning.

Also, the steamer *Wilmington*, from Galveston on the 14th, and the United States frigate *Susquehanna*, from Rio Janeiro.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.

The undersigned, having purchased the above well-known Hotel, and having refitted and refurnished it in the best manner, will be prepared to accommodate guests on or about the 15th of JUNE, and will, by strict personal attention, make the "MERCHANTS" THE HOTEL OF CAPE ISLAND.

We have engaged polite and attentive Waiters, and everything connected with the Hotel will be conducted in the best manner. Any information with regard to engaging Rooms, etc., may be obtained by applying to either of the Proprietors.

WILLIAM MCNUTT, Grocer, Southwest Corner of SEVENTEENTH and SANSOM Streets; or to WILLIAM MASON, At the Hotel, CAPE ISLAND.

6 22 1f

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Cotton Croaking.

From the Tribune.

Though it is generally admitted that the great rains at the South are over, the rivers generally falling, and an additional area has been planted, even down to the 5th or 10th inst., on lands thus uncovered by the receding waters, the predictions of a third or quarter crop continue. A correspondent who has been traversing the South for three months past, transmits the following estimate of the yield of 1866 to a house in this city:—

	1866	Product of 1859
Texas will make.....bales.	200,000	415,281
Alabama.....	250,000	982 651
Mississippi.....	150,000	1,202 055
Georgia.....	250,000	701,840
South Carolina.....	75,000	348,413
North Carolina and Virginia	100 000	158,241
Arkansas and Tennessee.....	150,000	578,484
Louisiana and Florida.....	125,000	788,487
Total.....1	200,000	5,181 452

Now it may be that Texas will not make half, nor Mississippi one eighth, nor Arkansas and Tennessee but a fourth, of the cotton in '66 that they did in '59; but we must be allowed to disbelieve it, as we disbelieved the now exploded assertions that there were not one million bales in the South last May. We still believe the crop of 1866, with a fair season henceforth, will range from 2,000,000 to 25,000,000 bales, and that Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee will produce 1,000,000 instead of the 350,000 assigned them above. Let the result determine who is nearest right!

Financial Effects of the European War.

From the Times.

It is not to be supposed that a great war can occur anywhere in the civilized world without some injury to the United States. The ancient doctrine in political economy was that each nation was better off as her neighbors or rivals were poorer, and that calamity to one was good fortune to another, and that each could grow rich out of the other's poverty. But the more correct science of modern times has seen the fallacy of this. It has recognized the commercial *solidarity* of peoples, that foreign nations are in the relation to every country, to a greater or less degree, of customers to a producer, and the better off they are the more they will buy, and what injures them will of course lessen their capacity of purchasing, and thus diminish the profit of the producer.

Again, what they will buy of one will depend to a certain extent on what it will buy of them, so that calamity to any great nation at once, in the complicated machinery of modern commerce, brings misfortune to the other members of the family of nations. The United States is more independent of other nations—owing to its vast territory and variety of internal exchanges and productions—than any European power. Yet we, too, are linked in commerce and immigration with all the world, and especially with Europe. She buys our cotton, breadstuffs, dairy products, machinery, and cloths, and during the last four years has been an enormous purchaser of our securities. She also furnishes us with our most valuable imports—the immigration of substantial farmers and strong laborers.

The approaching shock of mighty work in Europe; the withdrawal of some two millions of men from profitable production; the immense waste and destruction of war; the forced loans of the Governments, must all have some effect on our own financial condition. The first influences have been and will be injurious.

Our customers are suddenly crippled and impoverished; they cannot send us such products as they did, nor take from us our wheat and our butter, and our cotton and manufactures, to the extent to which they formerly ordered. They will not at first want our bonds as they did, and must send back some which they have purchased, and use the great profits of the sale for strengthening their position against the storm.

The first impulse of the Germans and Italians is (as it was here in our war) to convert everything into gold. The Governments demand gold for buying war material, and as a consequence a great drain of the precious metals ensues from the great centre of exchanges—London—which is naturally felt here. Apart from the rise of gold occasioned by speculation, there can be no doubt that the fear of a European war has lessened the value of the dollar to every man, woman, and child in America. Emigration also, with its golden tide, which has been larger the last year than for many years, must, if war ensues, be diminished. The German Governments will forbid their subjects from leaving the country at such a time. We must feel then, and somewhat severely, a European war. But there are more favorable aspects of the subject which will soon reveal themselves.

The continental people will be, indeed, poorer, but they must live, even if the Governments support larger numbers of them in the armies. They must have our cotton, and may even demand our breadstuffs, from the cessation of production at home. It is not improbable that a new trade in arms and machinery may spring up with this country. After the first impulse of panic to hoard or to convert into gold, the second sober thought will come of demand for safe securities, delivered from all the eventualities of this war. The bonds of two great nations—the Austrian and Italian—are already, before the opening of hostilities, below 40, and will undoubtedly, if the war should last two years, be worthless. Prussian paper is much more valuable, but it has fallen ten per cent.

Gold is dangerous to possess in time of invasion, while a paper-bond is less often plundered or confiscated, and can be more easily concealed. We already hear that the peasantry are seeking for American securities. This will continue and increase, if our own financial course is wise here; the savings of the German population will be placed, to a great extent, in United States bonds. The same thing will be true also of England. A vast amount of capital will be accumulating there, which used to seek investment on the continent. It will now search for channels at a distance from the scene of hostilities, and will probably turn to securities so safe and profitable as the American. We shall soon hear of a substantial rise in Five-twenties in the British market. Two of the continental countries are just about repudiating specie payments.

The inevitable effect of this is to force the gold out of the country to Great Britain and France, where the cessation of panic, and restored business with the increased supply, will soon bring money down to its normal rates and relieve us here. Large amounts of cotton soon to go out, and perhaps other exports, will help us still further. We may secure some new branches in the carrying trade in the approaching struggle. In the meantime we are at peace; all branches of production are in wonderful bloom; we only need a greater contraction of currency to stop the depreciation of our paper and bring the dollar near its real value, and we are growing steadily in substantial wealth.

The great European war, though it may shock, will not essentially damage us.

Mexican Intrigues and Complications.

From the Herald.

The intrigues among the factions in Mexico at the present time furnish a very good illustration of the character of the Mexican people. The moment that it became a fixed fact that Maximilian and the foreign troops would be compelled to leave that country, numerous cliques sprung up to obtain control of the Government. There are three factions intriguing with our Government for this purpose, one headed by Santa Anna, another by Romero, and the third by Ortega, who is legally entitled to the Presidency of that Republic. We presume that there are a dozen or more cliques at work in Mexico for the same object. With this division and quarrel among themselves, the door is open for Maximilian to checkmate them all, and establish himself firmly in that country. Had he the ability, shrewdness and tact of either the first or the present Napoleon, he would very soon have affairs in Mexico all in his own hands, and while the Liberal factions are quarrelling over who shall hold the reins of the Government, he would secure the prize and make his combinations so thorough that no power in Mexico could upset him. The first Napoleon took advantage of the quarrels between the factions in the General Assembly in France to take control of the affairs of that Government. The present Napoleon found his opportunity in the divisions of his opponents, both of which are forcible illustrations of what Maximilian could do in Mexico were he equal to the occasion. The Liberals are very foolishly furnishing him not only an excuse, but the opportunity to perform a similar *coup d'etat* in Mexico. We are surprised that he does not act upon it.

We are not certain but that this is the game that Secretary Seward is playing in this Mexican muddle. His sudden visit to Santa Anna at St Thomas, and Santa Anna's arrival in this country at this particular juncture, on the invitation of Seward, as is supposed, may be only part and parcel of a programme of the Secretary of the State Department to help Maximilian, by increasing the divisions among the factions adhering to the Republic. This is the view of the case which many of those posted in Mexican affairs take in reference to the movements of the Secretary and his recent visits to Santa Anna. It has placed one more party in the field and increased the divisions of Maximilian's opponents. Thus far, at least, it serves the interests of the Austrian prince. On the top of all this comes the intrigues of the jobbers and speculators in pearl fisheries and silver mines, in the lobby at Washington, with Romero hanging upon their coat-tails. If, under these circumstances, Maximilian cannot take advantage of events and firmly establish himself at Mexico, then he is not fit to be at the head of a Government, and the sooner he returns to Austria the better it will be for his reputation.

From all indications Congress appears to be determined to have a hand in the muddle; but it is not yet certain whether the action of either that body or the administration will increase the divisions and wrangles among the adherents of the republic or secure an early settlement of their quarrels. The republic of Mexico has a Constitution, and that provides for the selection of its rulers. But the radicals seem to have but little respect for the Constitution of the United States; and it is a fair inference that they will have less for that of a neighboring republic. If this should prove to be the case, then we may look for further divisions and more complications in the Mexican muddle, thus securing additional advantage to Maximilian. There are so many different phases to this question that it is becoming decidedly interesting; and the public are becoming somewhat curious to know how it is all to end, whether in a grand job for plunder for the exclusive benefit of European interests, or for the advancement of the trade and commerce of the United States.

A Good Effect of Fenianism.

From the World.

The English Government is beginning at last to discern—what experience ought long ago to have taught it—that severity and oppression are the most costly and unsuccessful of all means for cementing and strengthening the empire. England has for two centuries treated Ireland very much as the Thad. Stevens malignants insist on treating the South. The consequence is, that the whole Irish people, whether remaining in Ireland or scattered over the world, are in a state of chronic alienation and bitterness. The late Fenian movements have demonstrated, that if England should be drawn into a war with the United States, the hatred so long harbored in the Irish breast would cripple her energies, and perhaps endanger her existence. By the aid of the Fenians, Canada, and perhaps Ireland itself, would easily be wrenched from her grasp.

Mr. Gladstone, like an enlightened statesman, has lately announced his belief in the necessity of a new and more liberal Irish policy, accommodated to the feelings, interests, and wishes of the Irish people. To inaugurate such a policy, he has introduced bills on tenant rights, on the oaths of Catholic members of Parliament, and for the relief of Irish educational establishments from religious disabilities; and he is said to be willing to place the Established and the Roman Catholic Churches on an equality, and to provide endowments for the Catholic clergy.

It is a great pity that our Government cannot learn by example, what that of England is beginning to learn by a costly and perilous experience. We cannot afford to make an Ireland of the South. It is not wise to sow in that section the seeds of undying hatred, to ripen into such a harvest as Fenianism may prove for England. If, by illiberal and oppressive treatment, we drive the South into settled estrangement, the first thing the enemy will do, when we are next engaged in a foreign war, will be to foment a new rebellion, and enlist in it a class of men hating our Government as the Fenians hate England. Let us be warned by the past, and instructed by the present example of the country; and grow wise by the experience of others, instead of too late by our own.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY; and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1861.

NOTICE TO LOAN HOLDERS.—The Interest on City Loans, due July 1, will be paid on and after July 2, 1866. HENRY BUMM, City Treasurer.

6 21 6t

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, PHILADELPHIA, June 21 1866.

NOTICE TO LOAN HOLDERS.—The City Loans maturing July 1, will be paid on and after July 2, 1866. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

HENRY BUMM, City Treasurer.

6 21 6t

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THE 15th instant the UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will be open for the reception of visitors. BENJAMIN A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

6 8 1m*

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 9 3

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

7 17 3

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON LINE OF **Reading Railroad and Branches.**

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON, Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co

TUSCARORA HOTEL, Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co

MAHANOY CITY HOTEL. G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.

WHITE HOUSE, Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O

ANDALUSIA, James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL. Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE, H. B. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY. J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berk co.

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL, S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co

LITIZ SPRINGS, Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co

APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

EXCURSIONISTS, TOURISTS, AND Pleasure Seekers TO NIAGARA FALLS,

Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc. etc., will find it to their advantage to procure

THROUGH TICKETS, WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE

CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE, No. 425 CHESNUT STREET.

Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montreal, and Quebec, via the American and English Line of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York or Boston by

FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES.

These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country.

No extra charge for meals or state-rooms on steamers between Niagara Falls and Montreal.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route.

For further information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street. N. VAN HORN, Passenger Agent.

6 13wm2m

NATIONAL HOTEL AND EXCURSION HOUSE, Atlantic City, N. J.

The undersigned having leased the above favorite establishment, and having refitted and refurnished it throughout, it will be open for the reception of guests, on SATURDAY June 16, 1866.

The table will be supplied with the best the season affords including Oysters, Fish, Clams, etc. etc., and none but the purest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., selected for the Bar.

Committees of Excursions will find it the only place in the city where they can be accommodated, having the largest ball-room, and music free of charge.

J. WILLETT, PROPRIETOR.

6 14 1m

UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Will open for the reception of guests on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.

DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.

Persons desiring to engage rooms will address

BROWN & WOELPPER, PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY, Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

6 9 2mrp*

THE WARM SPRINGS, NEAR HUNTINGdon, Pennsylvania.—This delightful summer resort, five miles north of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Huntingdon, Pa., is now open for the accommodation of visitors. The location is beautiful, the water invigorating, fine grounds for hunting, driving, etc. Stone creek, near the Springs, affords good water for fishing. There is no more romantic spot in the country, and for invalids the fresh air and sweet scenery are especially desirable. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will issue excursion tickets to visitors from June 16 to October 1. Comfortable coaches run daily between the Springs and Huntingdon. For particulars address me, at Huntingdon, Pa.

WILLIAM J. GEISSINGER, Proprietor.

References—Hon. William A. Porter, Colonel Charles T. Matthews, Sansom street baths; L. T. Wattson, Esq., President Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company; Colonel A. K. Chambers, firm of Chambers & Cattell, No 32 N. Third street; Charles M. Allmond, Esq., Proprietor Washington House. 6 20 1m*

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.

There has been added to this popular House, since last season, the entire Ocean House property, giving an ocean front of over 1200 feet, and over 300 rooms fronting and in full view of the sea.

A perfect system of sewerage and drainage has been completed, a feature possessed by few hotels outside of large cities.

The appointments of the House throughout have received a most careful supervision, suggested by the experience of past seasons. For apartments, address

J. F. CAKE, Congress Hall.

Hassler's Brass and String Band. 5 23 tf 14

THE PIER HOUSE, PORT PENN, DELAWARE.

JONATHAN DRAPER, Proprietor.

The Proprietor having purchased this well-known house, is now prepared to receive boarders at $8 00 per week.

The lovers of good gunning and fishing can here fully enjoy that luxury.

Excellent bathing, and a magnificent beach extending for miles. 5 26 1m

THE TAMMANY HOUSE, NORTH CAROLINA AVENUE, NEAR THE DEPOT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his former patrons and the public, that the above house is now open where he will be happy to receive all who may favor him with a call.

In connection with the Hotel, he has opened a FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM.

ELIAS CLEAVER, PROPRIETOR.

14 1m

SUMMER RESORTS.

LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE, Atlantic City, N. J.

JONAH WOOTTON & SON, PROPRIETORS, *Is now open for the season.*

The best location on the Island, being the nearest house to the surf. A continuation of past patronage is respectfully solicited. 6 16 1mrp*

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.

This new mammoth hotel, the largest in the country, is now open for the season. Accommodations for 1200 persons. Address SPRAGUE & STOKES, Proprietors.

6 18 1m

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious and elegant establishment will open for the reception of guests on or before the 27th day of June, 1866.

6 15 mw2m ROBERT B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO., No. 114 South THIRD Street, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 6 7 2m

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD *BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,* HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

(Organized under the "National Currency Act," March 30, 1866.)

A regular BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

DEPOSITS received upon the most liberal terms.

Especial attention given to COLLECTIONS. (6 7 16t

DAVIES BROTHERS, No. 225 DOCK STREET, BANKERS AND BROKERS, BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 3

HARPER, DURNEY & CO. BANKERS, *STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,* No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 35 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building, TO 1 17 4p

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

5'20s.—FIVE-TWENTIES. 7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES WANTED. *DE HAVEN & BROTHER,* 17 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

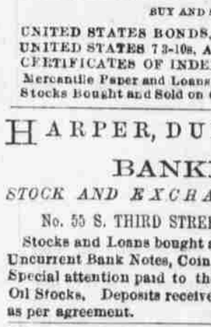
TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE. No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 28 §

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 50 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. MCCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon 3 23 3mrp

DENTISTRY.

THOUSANDS OF TEETH EXTRACTED without pain.—Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Reversible Self-adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler, for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered 5 21 6m DR. C. L. MUNNS, No. 731 SPRUCE street.



KLEIN'S WILLOUGHBY'S, MASON'S, LYMAN'S, PATENT AIR-TIGHT ELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS.

All the above Jars we offer to our customers and the public generally, with entire confidence, at the LOWEST Market Price.

A. J. WEIDENER, 6 9 1m No. 35 S. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 416 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 3 21

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

SUCCESSFUL TESTS.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.
GREAT FIRE IN CHARLESTON, S. C.
GREAT FIRE IN WADDINGTON.
GREAT FIRE IN CANADA.

MARVIN'S SAFES. IN EVERY INSTANCE SAVED ALL THEIR CONTENTS.

MARVIN & CO., No. 721 Chesnut Street, (Masonic Hall). No. 265 Broadway, New York.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, SECOND-HAND SAFES; HOUSE SAFES. SAFES EXCHANGED. (5 6 2mrp

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS

WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT TOBACCO.

The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.

The Best in the Market. EVERYBODY USES IT. Manufactured from the Best Leaf.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. (6 11

Factory, S. E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets

M. B. HORN, CONTINENTAL CIGAR WAREROOMS, No. 838 SANSOM Street, Rear of Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Importer and Dealer in Choicest Brands of Cigars and Tobaccos, wholesale and retail.

SAMPLE ROOM. 6 2 smwlm

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY,

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1865.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC, Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1859

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derive from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer, No. 16 Boyiston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 4 4

LONGWORTH'S CELEBRATED CATAWBA WINES.

J. W HAMMAR, SOLE AGENT, (6 14 thsm22t

No. 620 MARKET Street.

M. NATHANS & SONS, IMPORTERS OF BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, Etc. Etc. No. 19 North FRONT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS, HORACE A. NATHANS, ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 1 9m

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

UNION OIL STOVES,

A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out or order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.

DAVID H. LOSEY, SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA, No. 38 South FIFTH Street.

Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY CHARLES WILLIAMS, 5 10 § No. 1182 MARKET STREET.

27 GAS COOKING STOVES. 27 THE EAGLE GAS STOVES

Are warranted to BAKE, BROIL, BOIL, ROAST, TOAST, STEW, HEAT IRONS, ETC. ETC.

NO DUST, DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES.

And are more economical than Wood, Coal, or Oil.

G. W. LOOMIS, Manufacturer's Agent, 5 25 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 UNIVERSAL CLOTHES- 27 WRINGER.

The only Wringer with the Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator. We warrant this Wringer, and no other.

G. W. LOOMIS, Manufacturer's Agent. 5 25 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 THE CELEBRATED 27 DOTY WASHING MACHINE.

For sale at G. W. LOOMIS', 5 25 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 REFRIGERATORS, 27 ICE COOLERS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, CARPET-SWEEPERS, CLOTHES-WRINGERS, ETC., AT

25 mwlm) No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa. G. W. LOOMIS'

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING,

Attended to by the most skilful workmen, and every Watch warranted.

FRENCH CLOCKS called for, repaired, and returned. (5 26§

G. RUSSELL & CO., No. 22 North SIXTH St.

LEWIS LADOMUS, DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER, WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE, WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 2§

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS, OF THE Most Superior Workmanship, AT THE NEW STORE, No. 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros'. Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be. 5 26§ BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 324 CHESNUT STREET, 11 11amth§rp Below Fourth.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN, DEALER IN DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Cabin Passage $15 00
Deck Passage 8 00

The Steamship "TONAWANDA," Will commence receiving freight for the above port, at RACE Street Wharf, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Shippers are requested to send bills of lading with their goods.

The State-room accommodations of this steamer are of a superior and commodious character.

Freight taken for Charleston, S. C., and forwarded via Savannah with quick despatch.

No bills of lading signed after vessel leaves the wharf.

S. & J. M. FLANAGAN, No. 420 South DELAWARE Avenue.

For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Freight and Passenger Agent, 5 25 tf No. 208 North DELAWARE Avenue.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE. "ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS," "IBERNIA," "COLUMBIA," "CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA," "BRITANNIA," "INDIA."

Steam to LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.

RATES OF PASSAGE. PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.

CABINS..... $90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE..... $30

THE PAID CERTIFICATES issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE. Also, to and from ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to W. A. HAMILL, 1 15 Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE," No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., 3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, beg to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT, Kensington Screw Dock, 1 15 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, No. 814 CHESNUT Street, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL," 8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., 8 24§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

PACKING BOXES

Of all kinds, and for all use, supplied at short notice. My advantages for making are the best in the city, and prices lowest. Call for a list of prices before you buy, at corner of TWELFTH and NOBLE Streets.

Fruit dealers supplied. ALBERT D. COOKE. 8 26 1m

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

MEETING OF COUNCILS.—*Select Council* held its regular meeting yesterday afternoon, President Lynd in the chair.

Mr. King offered a resolution directing the Committee on Law to report a bill for the appointment of a commission of scientific gentlemen to make, control, and direct arrangements for a better and permanent supply of water for the city. After some discussion the resolution was referred to the Committee on Water.

The Committee on Public Schools reported a bill for the purchase of a lot of ground in Nineteenth street, near Chesnut, on which to erect a school house for the ninth section. After some discussion the bill was passed.

Mr. Spering presented a resolution authorizing the Commissioner of City Property to contract for heaters and ventilating apparatus for the new court house on Sixth street.

Mr. Barlow offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Reception of State Flags, on the Fourth of July, to change the exhibition of fireworks on that day from Fairmount Park to Broad street.

After a lengthy discussion, Messrs. Barlow, Page, and Freeman spoke in favor of the resolution, and Messrs. Van Cleve, Cattell, and King in opposition to it.

Mr. Emerly moved to amend by striking out that part of the resolution referring to Broad street, which was agreed to. The resolution as amended was then passed. Yeas 13, nays 6.

A Committee of Conference was appointed on the disagreeing amendments on the ordinance relating to the Street Cleaning Department.

A resolution was passed authorizing the city officials to close their offices during the recess of Councils at 2 o'clock P. M.

Common Council.—Mr. Taylor presented a petition from the Franklin Fire Engine Company, of Germantown, asking that a fire-alarm box be placed in their house.

The ordinance from Select Council providing for the improvement of Broad street, by macadamizing the centre, paving sides, etc., was taken up, when

Mr. Harper moved to postpone the bill for one week, for the purpose of giving the members an opportunity to examine into its merits. The motion to postpone was agreed to.

Mr Marcer, of the Finance Committee, reported an ordinance appropriating $153·63 to pay for new seal of District Court and books for Quarter Sessions. Agreed to.

The same gentleman reported an ordinance making an additional appropriation of $737 to the Police Department, to pay extraordinary expenses in the arrest of Proost, furnishing meals, etc. Adopted.

The ordinance from Select Council authorizing the Controllers of Public Schools to contract for school buildings was concurred in.

Also, an ordinance authorizing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to enter into a contract for building a bridge over Cresham creek, at Green street, Twenty-second Ward, and grading the approaches, and appropriating $15,000 to pay for the same. Adopted.

Mr. Griffiths offered a resolution requesting the Committee of Select Council on the Celebration of the Fourth of July to use their influence to have the fireworks at Broad and Market streets, in place of Fairmount Park. Referred to the Committee.

Mr. Creswell offered a resolution that the City Solicitor be instructed to institute legal proceedings to prevent the Schuylkill Passenger Railroad from laying their tracks from Gray's Ferry to Fairmount.

Mr. Griffiths moved to indefinitely postpone. In making the motion, he said that the charter of the Company gives them the right to lay their tracks, unless Councils, within thirty days after the passage of the act, took measures to prevent it.

Mr. Harper opposed the motion, and said that there was no such provision in the charter, and they should not be allowed to tear up the streets without asking the privilege of Councils.

Mr. Dillon contended that the charter of the Company did contain this provision, and the thirty days expired on the 17th of May last.

The motion to postpone was withdrawn, and the resolution referred to the Committee on Law.

Mr. Little, of the Survey Committee, called up the ordinance providing for the delivery of the bonds of the Chesnut and Walnut Street Railroad Company to the contractors for the Chesnut Street Bridge as soon as the cars pass over the structure, which, after some discussion, was passed.

The ordinance providing that the salary of the Chief Engineer of the Water Works be increased $100 per month to pay for extra services required in the extension of the Water Works, was taken up.

Mr. Evans moved to amend that the said increase shall date from January 1, 1866, and terminate when the improvements are completed.

Mr. Marcer moved to amend the amendment by inserting that the extra pay shall commence July 1, 1866, and terminate July 1, 1867. Agreed to.

It was moved to indefinitely postpone the bill; not agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley moved to amend, "that the salaries of the clerks and purveyors in the Water Department be increased in the same ratio as the Chief's."

Mr. Marcer moved to lay the amendment on the table; not agreed to. Yeas 14, nays 23.

The amendment of Mr. Bardsley was voted down.

Mr. Krupp moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment offered by Mr. Marcer was agreed to. Adopted.

The amendment of Mr. Marcer was again taken up, when Mr. Evans moved to amend by fixing the time for the increase from January 1, 1866, to January, 1867. Agreed to.

The previous question was called for and sustained. On the question, Shall the main question be now put? a quorum did not answer. On the call of the House, 34 answered—a quorum. The vote was again taken on the amendment, and no quorum answered.

Mr. Miller moved that the bill be postponed for the present, which, after some discussion, was withdrawn, and the Chamber adjourned.

FESTIVAL AT ENGEL & WOLF'S FARM.—A good representation of the Teutonic people of our city gathered yesterday at Engle & Wolf's farm. The occasion was the annual festival of the Young Mænnerchor, and the arrangements for comfort and enjoyment were on the happy scale always adopted in these reunions. Throughout the grounds little circles were scattered, and the sports of rolling ten-pins, dancing, gymnastic feats, quoits, and other exercises were spiritedly in progress. The Germania Orchestra was represented to the number of 45 members. Their musical programme was a choice one, as follows:—

1. Grand March—Meyerbeer.
2. Chorus—YoungMænnerchor—Mendelssohn.
3. Overture—Rienzi—R. Wagner. First time in Philadelphia.
4. Chorus from *L'Africaine* — Meyerbeer. Young Mænnerchor and Orchestra.
5. Overture—*Ira Diavolo*—Auber.
6. Chorus—Rienzi—R. Wagner.
7. The Star Spangled Banner.

At dark the grounds were illuminated by four large calcium lights. Reflectors were arranged so as to diffuse their rays, and thus the grounds, with the clear, star-spangled sky overhead, were more enjoyable than in the sultry daytime. The gayeties were kept up in an orderly way until an hour not far from midnight. Probably from one thousand to fifteen hundred people were gathered together at one time, and the consumption of lager and pretzels was enormous.

THE SALOON ROBBERY.—John Sullivan and Edward Mattison were arrested on Wednesday, the former in New York city and the latter in Troy, New York, upon the charge of having been concerned in the robbing of Mr. Norris' saloon, "The Louvre," Chesnut street, above Fifth, on Sunday morning last, of about $700 in money. It is said that Sullivan acknowledged being engaged in the theft, and implicated Mattison. It will be remembered that two barkeepers in the employ of Mr. Norris were held to answer the charge on Monday last; they had another hearing yesterday, and were held for another examination on the arrival of Sullivan and Mattison.

THE METHODIST FAIR.—The throng of visitors to the Fair at Concert Hall still continues to be very great, and all the visitors appear to be highly delighted. Yesterday about one hundred children of the Northern and Southern Homes for Friendless Children visited the Fair. Over fifty of the latter were in attendance in the morning, and the former in the evening. After passing around the hall they proceeded to the gallery, and sung several songs, to the evident satisfaction of the crowd who were present, after which they were conducted to the refreshment room and bountifully treated with cakes, ice cream, etc., which were generously given them without charge.

The following is the vote on the Base Ball implements at the Fair, up to 10 o'clock last night:—Alert, Sr., 253; Congress, Sr., 230; Arctic, 227; Athleuc, Jr., 62; Commonwealth, 8?; Bachelor, 22; Mozart, 21; Osceola, 20; Athenian, 18; Athletic, Sr., 8; Butler, 8; Crystal, 7; Keystone, Sr., 5; Olympic, 4; Leola, Jr., 2; Lively, Jr., 2; West Philadelphia, 2; Swiftfoot, 1; Swamp Fox, 1; Ellsworth, 1.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH—PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.—The Board of Health have for several months past, through special Sanitary Inspectors, caused the removal of all substances likely to impair the health of the city or invite or retain the cholera. We learn from members of the Board, who are practical physicians, that, in their judgment, there is not now, nor has there been, a case of cholera in Philadelphia the present season; nor is there the slightest indication of any premonitory symptoms of the disease. The Board, however, have deemed it advisable to be prepared if our city should be visited by the epidemic, and they have therefore decided to procure suitable places for hospitals and dispensaries, so that all cases, if any should occur, may be immediately treated. The Board also invite all physicians, who are disposed to take charge of these hospitals, to leave their names at the Health Office; also those who will hold themselves in readiness to act as nurses.

THE VERDICT.—The jury in the case of the lad Francis Burchall, who was killed by being caught between a brick pile and a passenger car, at Ninth and South streets, on the 18th inst., agreed upon the following verdict yesterday:—"That said Francis Burchell came to his death, on the 18th of June, from injuries received by being jammed between car No. 28 of the Union Passenger Railway line and a pile of bricks, on the west side of Ninth street, above South, placed there in violation of city ordinance granting permits to occupancy of the public streets, the permits allowing the use of five feet of highway; that Hugh McAnnany, the contractor, was using seven or more feet thereof. And we, the jury, would respectfully call the attention of the proper authorities to the daily violation of the ordinances of the city by placing of building and other material beyond the lines designated by permits granted by the Highway Department for the use of public streets."

HOSPITAL CASES.—The following cases were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday:—

Thomas Daly, aged 23 years, residing at Twenty-fourth street and Ridge avenue, and employed as a laborer by the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, while lifting a bar of iron, cut his right hand severely.

Charles McDaid, aged 25 years, residing in Myrda street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth, while working on the Reading Railroad, was struck by the cow-catcher of a locomotive and thrown about twenty yards, and received severe injuries about the legs, shoulders, and arms.

Edward Lyons, aged 36 years, living at Twenty-third and Walnut streets, got into a quarrel with a man in a tavern, when the latter struck him with a heavy tin-box, inflicting a large gash in his upper lip.

MASS MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS.—A meeting of colored citizens was held last evening at Sansom Street Hall, under the auspices of the Colored People's Union League Association, to give an expression in regard to the conduct of conductors in ejecting colored people from the city passenger cars. The meeting was organized by called John C. Bowers to the chair. A number of vice-presidents and secretaries were also elected. After some remarks by Mr. Bowers in reference to the object of the meeting, the Secretary, A. F. Stevens, read a series of resolutions protesting against the exclusion of people of color from the city passenger cars, and denouncing such conduct as an outrage against the enlightened civilization of the age. Speeches were made by the Revs. William J. Alston, T. D. Miller, and Messrs. William D. Forten, C. V. Catto, J. Q. Allen, and others.

ABUSING HER HUSBAND.—Catharine White had a hearing before Alderman Beitler yesterday afternoon, charged with abusing her husband. It is alleged she imbibes too freely of strong drink, and when under the influence of liquor returns home and treats her husband, who is a hard-working man, shamefully. Catharine was committed to answer.

—Dr. Strauss, the author of "Le Bon Jesu," has lately published a collection of his miscellaneous papers, which are said to be as notable for revealing the personality of their writer as his famous controversional work is for concealing it. They are mostly biographical.

—The Empress Eugenie has just closed, with a very brilliant *fete*, the series of private entertainments which succeed the crowded "state balls" given at the Tuileries on the return of the court to the capital.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $225 000, which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A, pages 563-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book E, page 170 etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50 000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania to Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all the buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestlework, toll-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being said as aforesaid the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

5 23 mwfsm

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 8½ o'clock any evening. 1 11 1y

UNION NATIONAL

GIFT CONCERT!

TO BE GIVEN AT

SMITH & NIXON'S HALL,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JULY 5, 1866.

100,000 Gifts, Valued at $990,000!

Number of Tickets, 1,000000!

AT ONE DOLLAR EACH!

$140,000 in Greenbacks!

TITLE TO REAL ESTATE PERFECT, AND WARRANTY DEEDS GIVEN.

1 Gift in Real Estate (several parcels) in and near Chicago	$50,000
1 Gift in Greenbacks	30 000
5 Gifts in Greenbacks, each $10,000	50 000
10 Gifts in Greenbacks, each $5000	50,000
5 Gifts in Greenbacks, each $2000	10,000
1 Gift in Real Estate, 80 acres, 5 miles west of Chicago	10,000
1 Gift in Real Estate in Juneau county, Wisconsin	2,200
50 Gifts in Real Estate, 50 Lots in Brand's Addition to Chicago, each $100	50,000
50 Gifts in elegant Pianos, each $800	40,000
	$292,200
59,876 other valuable Gifts—many of them large—valued at from $1 to $500	697,800
Total value in Prizes	$990 000

For full descriptive list of Prizes, see small bills, accompanying orders.

The drawing will take place in the Hall, immediately after the Concert by a Committee appointed by the audience—the first number drawn entitling the holder of the ticket corresponding to its number to the highest prize, the second to the second highest, and so on, until the whole is completed.

GOOD AND RELIABLE AGENTS wanted in every town and city in the Union, to whom great inducements are offered.

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS FOR FIVE OR MORE TICKETS.

We will send—

5 Tickets, 1 address	$ 4·50	40	Tickets, 1 address,	$35 00
10 do do	9·00	50	do do	43·00
20 do do	17 00	100	do do	85 00
30 do do	26·25	Send stamp for postage.		

In every case send the name of each ticket holder, with full address as to Post Office, county and State. Money may be sent at our risk by Express, Draft, Post Office Order, or Registered Letter.

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(P. O. Drawer 5927.) 6 8 161*

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins quarter to 8.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 22.
COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL TO
MISS EFFIE GERMON
Boucicault's Military Drama, entitled
JESSIE BROWN;
Or, The Relief of Lucknow.
Jessie Brown.....Miss Effie Germon
To conclude with the musical Drama of
THE SENTINEL.
Linda, with songs.....Miss Effie Germon
SATURDAY June 23,
And every evening, will be performed the Gorgeous Spectacle of the
NAIAD QUEEN.
After long and expensive preparation. Magnificent Scenery by Witham; Novel Combats, Marches, and Dances, by G. W. Smith.
Charts secured six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock
BENEFIT
AND LAST APPEARANCE OF
MISS ETTIE HENDERSON,
THREE GREAT PIECES.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 22,
THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.
Madeline, with songs.....ETTIE HENDERSON
THE MAID WITH THE MILKING PAIL.
Millie, with song.....ETTIE HENDERSON
LOLA MONTEZ.
Lola Montez.....ETTIE HENDERSON
With Dance, "L'Ariel."
TO-MORROW EVENING,
TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO
J. E. McDONOUGH.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE and POCAHONTAS.
MONDAY EVENING,
ROBERT HELLER.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
Engagement of the celebrated actress,
MADAME IONISI,
who will appear in her great character of
VALSHA, THE SLAVE QUEEN.
Graff.....Mr. D. E. Ralton
(From Niblo's, New York, his first appearance here.)
MAD'LLE ANNETTA GALLETTA,
also in a Grand Ballet every evening. 6 18

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY June 25,
AND CONTINUING EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
The Excelsior Troupe of the World—The Renowned Original and Only
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
NEIL and DAN BRYANT, Proprietors
From Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway, New York, will have the honor of giving a SHORT SERIES of their laughable, musical, chaste and fashionable
ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS,
Which for ten consecutive years have crowded their beautiful hall with citizens and strangers from all parts of the world. They will introduce at each of the Soirees d'Afrique their New Songs, New Jokes, and sensations, which have made for them the extended reputation they now enjoy.
GRAND MATINEE
On SATURDAY, commencing at 2 o'clock.
Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Orchestra Seats, 75 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.
Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Seats secured without extra charge. 6 22

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720–726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer
5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 6 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

LOST.

LOST—THE CERTIFICATE NO. 1221, ISSUED by the City of Philadelphia (old) to provide for the subscription to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's stock, dated September 22, 1853, for one thousand dollars, payable to John Garth Dodgson, of Preston, Lancashire, England, and Rowe Sharp, of London, England, trustees, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum. Redeemable July 1 1883. 6 5 tuthsls*

SAFE FOR SALE
A SECOND-HAND
Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe
FOR SALE.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 45 p

CLOSING OUT
OUR LARGE STOCK OF
CARRIAGES
AT REDUCED PRICES.
J. S. COLLINGS & SONS,
6 4 No. 615 ARCH Street.

LUMBER.

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
ST P BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
YELLOW PINE FLOORING.
SPRUCE PINE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING
PLASTERING LATH.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER.
PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER.
CUT TO A BILL.
CUT TO A BILL.
AT SHORT NOTICE.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2509 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.
OFFERS
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
SEASONED PATTERN
[5 21 1mrp
PINE LUMBER.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner of FIFTEENTH and STILES Street.
OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Board's Bass, Ash Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling all sizes.
Prime lot Spruce Sills and Scantling.
Pastering Lath (English and Canals) Pickets.
Shingles, Chesnut Posts etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 6 5 1m

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC
FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.
This machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.
The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,
No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Where the machines can be seen in operation.
FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O.
Send for a Pamphlet. 6 19

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No 16 North SIXTH Street
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS.
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [6 5 lmrp
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE,
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4 1866.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Stations.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lehigh Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1·40 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M., connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9·10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 5·0 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·32 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M. returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms
SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Fort Clinton and all points beyond.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7·30 A. M., (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.
At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·75 Noon, and 4·15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·35 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.
Through tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.
5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing THURSDAY, May 31 1866.
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, AS FOLLOWS:—
8 A. M. Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations
9 A. M. Mail for Cape May, stopping at Woodbury, Glassboro', Vineland, and Millville, and all stations below Millville. Due 12·35 P. M.
2 P. M. accommodation, for Cape May, stopping at Woodbury and Glassboro, and all stations below Glassboro. Due 8·15 P. M.
3·30 P. M. Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.
6 P. M., Woodbury Accommodation.
RETURNING TRAINS
Leave Cape May 6·30 and 11 A. M.
" Bridgeton 7 A. M. and 3·50 P. M.
" Salem 6·45 A. M. and 3·35 P. M.
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below WALNUT Street, from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M. that received at or before 9 A. M. will go through the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
5 31 J. VAN RENSSALAER, Superintendent.

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 P. M.
Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.
Regular Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Phila.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets Philadelphia; J. M. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown Agent N. C. R., Baltimore.
H. P. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER General Sup't, Williamsport.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad company's Lines.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:— FARE
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation.....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express.... 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation 2·25
At 9 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class..... 1·50
At 8 A. M. 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 5 and 10 A.

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1866.

The Democrats Incapable of Interpreting the Constitution.

THE opponents of the Union party never tire of charging us with violating the Constitution in not admitting, at once, and without guarantees, the late Rebel communities to power in the Union as States. But it is well to bear in mind, that our Democratic cousins are quite ignorant of the true scope and bearing of the Constitution. This was shown very satisfactorily at the commencement of the Rebellion. These men then maintained, quite as vehemently as they do now, that the Constitution was being violated by the Union party. They maintained that we had no right, under the Constitution, to coerce a State; and hence, that we could do nothing but sit still with folded arms and see the Government overthrown. *This* was the Democratic idea of the Constitution—an idea that made our Union a rope of sand, and our Government but the sport of an hour. Had we adopted this Democratic interpretation of the Constitution, our country would have been disrupted and lost. Republican government would have been overthrown on this continent, and a great slave empire erected upon its ruins.

It is manifest that the Democratic leaders failed utterly to comprehend the spirit of that noble instrument, the Constitution. The spirit of the Constitution is that of human liberty—of political freedom—of equal rights. It is impossible for a sham Democrat to understand such an instrument. His idea is that of a totally different order of things. He fails to understand the simplest elements of the Constitution. He goes to its interpretation with blinded eyes and a beclouded judgment. To his view, the Constitution *ought* to be an instrument of aristocracy and inequality. He expects to find slavery fortified in all its provisions. What can such a man's interpretation be worth?

Throughout the war, all our national efforts were unconstitutional in the opinion of these men. The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus was unconstitutional; the suppression of Rebel newspapers was unconstitutional; the arrest of Rebel spies was unconstitutional; the freeing of the slaves was unconstitutional; the enlistment of black soldiers was unconstitutional; the draft was unconstitutional; the greenbacks were unconstitutional; in short, everything the nation did to save itself from destruction was unconstitutional. Of course, these men now think it is unconstitutional to keep Rebels out of Congress.

But the question arises, What are their opinions of the Constitution worth? They do not understand that instrument, as we have clearly seen throughout the whole war. They do not comprehend its spirit. They do not see the scope of its various parts. Had we followed their vagaries we should have ruined the country. Secession and treason would have triumphed. The black banner of a slave confederacy would have supplanted our glorious Stars and Stripes, and our brilliant and once promising national history would have gone out in the night of revolution. From *such* interpretations of the Constitution, "Good Lord, deliver us!"

Prospects of a Reform.

WE are glad to see that a resolution looking to the reform of the Congressional mileage abuse has been adopted in the House of Representatives *unanimously*. This mileage evil is a venerable one, and has hitherto resisted every attack made upon it, but we trust that it is about to give way before the enlightened condemnation of the people. Its excesses have at last aroused the attention of the public. As long as it merely put a few hundred dollars, more or less, into the pockets of our Congressmen, people, although acknowledging the principle of it to be wrong, cared but little about it; but now when some members are drawing as high as *twelve thousand dollars*, and more, for mileage upon routes where their actual travelling expenses cannot amount to one-tenth of that sum, the public are beginning to realize the essential impropriety of the whole scheme.

The present rates of mileage were fixed before the prevalence of railroads and steam navigation, and are now out of all reason. If the mileage is to be looked upon as a perquisite of office, rather than as actual pay for travelling expenses, then its inequalities are manifestly unjust, as a California or Oregon Congressman receives above all his travelling expenses a much larger yearly remuneration than an Ohio or Pennsylvania Congressman. The proper way would be to reduce the rates of mileage, so as, by a fair computation over the ordinary routes of travel, to handsomely cover all of a member's actual travelling expenses. This would give an equal compensation to all the members. If the salaries of members are really too low, it would be better to increase them by law, in an open, straightforward manner, than to depend longer upon the perquisites of a system of mileage so evidently unequal and unjust in its operations.

Mexican News.

THE news from Mexico is important. MAXIMILIAN is beginning to find the financial situation very embarrassing. He has been obliged to suspend work on the railroad to the City of Mexico. The Liberals are taking heart again, and have repossessed themselves of most of the important points in the interior. Tampico is invested closely by a strong Liberal force. On the whole, the outlook for the empire is very stormy, and we should not be surprised at any day to hear that MAXIMILIAN had bundled up his "traps," and gone back to Europe.

THE SENATE, we are sorry to see, has restored that unjust feature of the Tax law which allows Railroad and Gas Companies to charge their taxes to their customers, instead of paying them themselves. We trust the House will refuse to accede to this amendment. There is no good reason why these monopolies should be allowed to transfer their just public burdens to the people.

The Forging of Soldiers' Names.

THE Democrats, in their anxiety to secure an apparent endorsement from the soldiers, are resorting to rather questionable practices. A number of soldiers, whose names were published in the York *Gazette* and York *Democratic Press* last week, as uniting in a call for a meeting to form a CLYMER Club, have come out over their own signatures and denied any complicity with the movement. They say:—

"In plain words, our names, if subscribed by any one to that list, are *forgeries*, and we do not intend to support any candidate or party who, while we were engaged in fighting the battles of the Union against their dear Southern brethren, did all in their power to disfranchise us and prevent us from enjoying the right of suffrage, denounced the war as a failure, clamored for an immediate suspension of arms, and were defeated in all their treacherous and unpatriotic purposes by the votes of the soldiers in the field and the loyal people at home."

Those boys' heads are "level," and they evidently know what they are talking about.

In addition to this *expose* of the forgery of their own names, these soldiers go over the list published by the Democratic papers aforesaid, and point out the signatures of a large number of other soldiers, some of whom are "absent;" some whose names are used "without authority;" some who were "deserters;" some who were "drummed out of camp;" and some who are *dead!* We all remember the effort made by the Copperheads in New York, in 1864, to carry the Presidential election by voting on dead men's papers; but the success of that effort was not such as to make a repetition of its main features desirable.

The Democrats had better give up the soldiers as a poor investment. They will not vote that ticket, and the effort to induce them to do so is labor wasted.

This case serves to show, too, how much reliance should be placed on the reputed soldiers' meetings and clubs which the Democratic press is heralding forth to the world with such a blast of trumpets. A little investigation will generally show similar results to those in York.

Necessity of Discrimination as to Terms.

THE word "*State*" is used in two distinct senses, which should be carefully discriminated the one from the other. The one is its *geographical* sense, in which a State means a certain tract or district of country, as when we say the State of Pennsylvania is *bounded* so and so; the other is its *political* sense, in which a State means an organized community, a body politic, a corporation, as when we speak of a State's being represented in Congress. The failure to discriminate between these different meanings of the word "State" is the fruitful source of a whole horde of fallacies, which creep into almost every discussion of the question of reconstruction. Thus, we are often told that the Rebel States never went out of the Union. The truth of this declaration depends altogether upon the sense in which the word State is used. If it is used *geographically*, then the Rebel States never went out of the Union, because they remained a portion of the domain of the United States, and could not be said to be "out of it," unless the Rebellion had succeeded and we had given up the contest. But if the word State is used in its *political* sense, then the Rebel States *did* go out of the Union, by voluntarily ceasing to participate in the Government of the Union, and setting up a rival and hostile Government. They remained States, as a matter of fact, but they were not States "in the Union."

For a State, in its political sense, to be in the Union, requires the State's own co-operation and action. You cannot make a State participate in the exercise of political power unless it chooses to do so. You cannot force it to send representatives to Congress. You cannot make it stay in when once it is in. It may cease participation, and then it ceases to be in. Hence, a State, geographically considered, may be in the Union, and yet, politically, be out of it; and this, we believe, correctly describes the present condition of the late Rebel States.

The Republicans of Maine in Council.

THE people are speaking through their primary political assemblages, and their voice gives forth no uncertain sound. The Republicans of Maine held their State Convention yesterday, with over one thousand delegates in attendance. General J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, of Brunswick, was nominated for Governor on the first ballot. The resolutions declare that all men, without distinction of race or color, are entitled to the utmost civil and political rights; that the proposed Constitutional amendment receives their emphatic endorsement; and that the Republican majority in Congress are recognized as the true representatives of the loyal sentiment of the country, etc.

Approved.

The President has approved the bill giving bounties to colored soldiers, and pensions, bounties, and allowances to their heirs.

—This is a good text for our Copperhead journals, who pretend to be such friends of ANDREW JOHNSON, to preach a fresh batch of "nigger-equality" sermons from. What! give to a black man, who has fought for his country, the same bounty and pension as to a white man! Horrible! What will become of the *superiority* of the white race?

THE CURRENCY.—Those financial authorities who are so fond of ascribing every phenomenon of the money world to the assumed superabundance of the currency must be sadly put to it to account for the recent fluctuations in gold. When it lately ran up from 125 to 160, was that on account of some sudden increase of the currency? Now that it is coming down again, has the currency been contracted?

A CHEAP REPUTATION.—DEMAS STRONG, a New York politician, who sued the proprietor of a Brooklyn journal for libel, for stating its belief that he was bribed while in the State Senate, has received damages to the extent of *six cents*. Either Mr. STRONG's reputation is of a very cheap order, so that libel cannot hurt it seriously, or else charging a politician with being bribed is, in New York, a very slight libel.

INDICTED.—We are glad to see that the Virginia judge who lately undertook to set up the laws of that State as superior to the laws of the United States, has been indicted in the United States Court lately in session in Richmond. It is high time that the *supremacy* of the laws of the nation over all the land should be vindicated.

THE YELLOW FEVER is reported to be raging at Vera Cruz.

THE CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

Two Cases Reported Yesterday—Another Infected Vessel on the Way to this Country.

Two cases of cholera were reported yesterday at the office of the Sanitary Superintendent. The measures already so successful in preventing the spread of the poison were used, and the probabilities are that so long as they continue, the mortality from this cause will not greatly increase. The best medical authorities agree that the danger from cholera arises mainly from the decomposition of the dejections of patients sick with the disease, and if the theory be correct, the Board of Health are acting wisely in their almost unlimited use of disinfectants. Wherever a cholera patient is found, all the clothing, bedding, and vessels used in the chamber of the sick—all the rooms, water-closets, yards, and areas in the immediate vicinity of the premises—are submerged, inundated, or covered by such chemical agents as experience has shown to be efficacious in destroying the poison.

Sulphate of iron, permangate of potassa, chloride of lime, quicklime and Colx-powder are the articles used in each case in large quantities. The room in which disinfectants are stored contains a plentiful supply, and preparations for any emergency that may arise are being pushed rapidly towards completion. All the provisions of sanitary science have been studied, and all that they have suggested has been done in the way of preparing for an epidemic. What value they have will be thoroughly tested, and the Board of Health feel prepared to do what little is possible against the poison and its effects.

CHOLERA IN THE CITY.

Mrs. Malone, a widow, 40 years of age, residing at No. 104 East Broadway, was attacked by the disease at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The latest report last evening concerning this case was very favorable, and there was a strong probability that the patient would recover.

The wife of George Simpson, who died of the disease a few days ago, at No. 19 Mulberry street, was also attacked yesterday morning with promonitory symptoms of cholera. Fear had driven her friends from the house, and she was therefore sent to Bellevue Hospital for such attention as she might need.

THE CHOLERA AT QUARANTINE.

Two deaths from cholera have taken place on board the hospital ship *Falcon* since last report, namely, Jens Peter Georgiensen, aged 29, of Denmark, and Francis Rosenbaugh, aged 61, of Germany. Two new cases have also been received, William Butler, aged 37, of Prussia, and John Welpe, aged 14, of Austria.

ANOTHER INFECTED SHIP ON THE WAY TO NEW YORK.

A letter dated Antwerp, May 31, from Messrs. Stemmann & Co., agents in that city for the house of William F. Schmidt's Sons, No. 53 Beaver street, New York, has been received, containing important news from the ship *Agnes*, which sailed from that port on the day the letter was written, and will be due here about the middle of July. The following extract contains the more important facts concerning the progress of the disease on that vessel:—

"Gentlemen:—Enclosed you will find a list of the passengers who died, and of those who are still living sick at the Hospital at Fort Liefkenasseck, taken from the ship *Agnes*, which was to have sailed hence to New York on the 13th inst., but was detained by the breaking out of thirteen cases of cholera.

"The Government official, as also the Marine Commissioners, took, with praiseworthy activity, all steps and enforced all regulations which were necessary to prevent the further spread of the fearful epidemic.

"A fort was put in proper state to be occupied as a hospital for the sick; experienced physicians were put in charge; nurses and soldiers who offered their services, did their utmost to alleviate the sufferings of those attacked by the disease. Four sisters of Charity took charge of the women and children, and the Protestant and Catholic clergy were untiring in their duties. We send fresh meats bread, and vegetables to the fort daily, and visit the sick personally to see that the sufferers have the best of treatment. We have furnished the sick with clean new bedding twice, burning that which had been used. Notwithstanding all our exertions fifty-six persons died, and twenty-five are still sick.

"The *Agnes* sailed at 3 o'clock this morning with the well passengers on board. Such of the passengers as wished to return home were furnished with transportation, while those who wished to proceed took passage in the *Agnes*. We hope the sea air may put an end to the epidemic. The latest cases of sickness were typhus fever, not cholera. We give you these details so that you may know what has been done for the sick. The effects of the dead we send you by the vessel, to be delivered to the Consul as the law prescribes. We call attention to this fact, so that the relatives of the dead may reclaim their effects at your hands. There are now 235 passengers on board, and we hope they may have a quick and safe passage."

LIST OF THE DEAD.

The following is a list of the passengers from the ship *Agnes*, who died at Fort Liefkensheck, near Antwerp, before May 31:—

Mathias Busken, aged 3, Prussia; Michels Hinas, aged 34, Prussia; Auguste Many, aged 32, Belgium; Johanna Schine, aged 47, Holland; Cornelia de Witte, aged 28, Holland; Anna Warner, aged 52, Holland; Cornelia Popering, aged 7 months, Holland; Wilhelm Goemans, aged 37, Holland; Henry Hamsen, aged 1½, Holland; Netje Hobecke, aged 1, Holland; Christina Hernsen, aged 6 months, Holland; Johanna Banwarding, aged 34, Holland; Pierre Goorhins, aged 27, Holland; Samuel Oonsman, aged 18, Holland; Agnes Ochsman, aged 7, Holland; Jean Ochsman, aged 1½, Holland; Bernard de Groof, aged 58, Holland; Pierre Vonderhey, aged 36, Holland; Johanna Vollmer, aged 3, Baden; Felix Kubli, aged 40; Margaret Kubli, aged 5; and Mary Kubli, aged 6 months, Switzerland; Edward Naef, aged 17, Switzerland; Jacob Lupin, aged 48, Switzerland; Clemens Conrad, aged 57, Belgium; Franz Luberman, aged 30, Wurtemberg; Xavin Hafner, aged 30, Mortonsberg; Francis Culman, aged 30, Oldenberg; George Pick, aged 24, Oldenberg; Mina Kotz, aged 3, Oldenberg; Michael Suroyn, aged 37, Holland; Frederick Seng, aged 37, Baden; Catharine Linden, aged 28, Baden; Franc Linden, Baden; Carolina Roos, aged 9 months, Baden; Angelina Stephan, aged 7 month, Baden; Lucie Kannensiesu, aged 1½, Baden; Paul Moltedo, aged 21, Italy; Mary Loeffler, aged 6 months, Bavaria; Johanna Knoblanch, aged 12, Bavaria; Martin Sleisman, aged 6 months, Hesse; Elizabeth Pitencapp, aged 32, Hesse; Peter Plune, aged 45, Holland; Pierre De Vort, aged 29, Holland; Cornelia De Vogt; aged 24, Holland; Maurice De Vogt, aged 6 months, Holland; Lucie Roessler, aged 74; Prussia; Arthur Conrad, aged 2, Belgium; J. A. Heinings, aged 3, Holland; Hendrika Ventoine, aged 40, Holland; Carl Abele, aged 19, Wurtemburg; Elizabeth Meissenheim, aged 9 months, Hesse; Nicholaus Hansen, aged 48, Prussia; Martin Hansen, aged 17, Prussia.

LIST OF THE SICK.

The following is a list of the sick who were left at the fort:—

Mary Hand, 30, Prussia; Barbara Wilderscheid, 43, Prussia; Peter Rannengieser, 35, Prussia; Johann Rannengieser, 17, Prussia; Johanna Rannengieser, 3, Prussia; Therese Keissner, 22, Wurtemberg; Moritz Eckert, 22, Wurtemberg; Catharina Berls, 37, Prussia; Louise Wigger, 22, Prussia; Carolina Stephan, 21, Prussia; Catharina Wiesgen, 28, Luxemburg.—*New York Tribune to-day.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, June 22, 1866.

There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices are without any material change. Government bonds continue in demand. 5-20s sold at 102⅝, a slight decline; 6s of 1881 at 110, no change; and 7-30s at 102½, a slight decline; 96¼ was bid for 10-40s, and 96⅝ asked. City loans are higher; the new issue sold at 96⅛@96¼, the latter rate an advance of ⅛.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 130, an advance of ¼; Reading at 54¼, no change; Norristown at 55¼, a slight advance; Philadelphia and Erie at 30¾, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55, no change; Minehill at 56½, no change; Lehigh Valley at 63¼, an advance of ¼; and Catawissa preferred at 25¾, no change. 39 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 43 for Elmira preferred; and 43¼ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are in fair demand. Second and Third sold at 88, an advance of 1, and Hestonville at 19, no change. 60 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 22 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 38¼ for Spruce and Pine; 59 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 30 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares are firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 224 was bid for North America; 111 for Philadelphia; 124½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 53¾ for Commercial; 30¾ for Mechanics'; 50 for Penn Township; 52 for Girard; 86 for Western; 65 for City; 41 for Consolidation; 50 for Commonwealth; and 63½ for Corn Exchange.

In Canal shares there is very little doing. Delaware Division sold at 54¾, and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 33⅞@34. 26¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; and 14¼ for Susquehanna Canal.

Gold is less active—opening at 149, fell off and sold at 147½ at 10·30 A. M.; 148¼ at 11; 149⅜ at 12 M.; and 149¼ at 1 P. M.

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—

"The fall in gold created a partial improvement in foreign exchange, and there was some inquiry for Saturday's steamers, though most of the business goes over to Friday forenoon, by which time the *China's* mail from Boston will be digested. There is also more doing in the way of customs duties, and the receipts for the whole week will probably show a fair average. The rates for bills on London, 60 days, on actual business, are 107¾@108; ¥ cent. The best drawers are sold, secondhand, ⅛@¼ ¥ cent. cheaper than their own counter rate.

"The abundance of money influences a liberal business in all Government securities at the counters of the great Wall street dealers, both for 7 3·10s and the Gold-bearing stocks. The old 5-20s of 1862 are not so firm for transmission abroad by ¼@½ per cent as compared with Wednesday. The Border State Bonds are higher at the Stock Exchange, and the railways generally steady in price, though the speculation, for the day is reported quiet. On the miscellaneous list there is an advance in price, and more doing in Atlantic Mail Steamship Company."

—The Boston *Traveller* of June 20 remarks:—

"The supply of currency continues larger than the demand for it, both at the institutions and in the open market. It flows as hurredy as the sea,' and seems to have no ebb. Borrowers in good standing who have satisfactory pledges to offer experience no difficulty in obtaining all the accommodation they require for temporary periods at 5 and 6 per cent. On extra choice collaterals occasional loans are made at 4 per cent., but they form the exception to the rule. In the discount line there is a great scarcity of first-class paper for sale. The banks are taking both long and short dates at legal rates from their regular customers, and the best endorsed notes are readily negotiated in the street at 6 and 7 per cent. whenever they can be had at those figures, which is not often. Names in less favor are passed at 8 and 9 per cent, but there is not much done in in the lower grades."

—On monetary affairs at Chicago the *Tribune* of Monday observes:—

"The money market to-day was more active than for several days past. This is the result of a very active speculative demand for all kinds of flour and grain. Fortunately the bankers have had quite large consignments of currency from New York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis within the past twenty-four hours, and they were better able to meet the increased demand for currency which took place. The market in the afternoon, however, was not quite so easy as in the early part of the day, and we hear some complaints of closeness and stringency. The bank rate of discount is steady at 10 per cent. per annum, but street rates are firm at 1@1½ per cent per month. The market for Eastern exchange to-day was firmer, but somewhat irregular. Round lots were in good demand among bankers at 60c. discount per thousand, but there were more buyers than sellers at that quotation. The counter rates ranged from 110@120 discount buying, and par to 120 premium selling.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 Sch N Imol..c 86		$1000 Pa R 2d mt 6s c 94	
$300 U S 6s '81 coup 110		5 sh Cam & Am	130
$200 U S 6s, '64, 5 20 coup	102½	400 sh St Nich Coal	2·69
$600 U S 7·30s, June	102½	100 Reading	54⅝
$1000 U S 6s	92	5 sh Norristn R	55
$1000 do sev	92	500 sh Ph & E	b60 30⅛
$4000 Phil. 6s, new lots	c&p 96⅞	100 sh do	b5 30⅛
$2800 do KSO.	c&p 96⅞	200 Big Mountain	4
		4 sh 2d & 3d	88

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	149½	150
American Silver, ⅛ and ¼	138	140
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	12⅝	12¾
" " July, 1864	11⅝	12
" " August, 1864	11⅛	11⅜
" " October, 1864	10⅛	10⅜
" " Dec., 1864	9	9⅛
" " May, 1865	7⅞	8
" " August, 1865	6¼	6½
" " Sept., 1865	5⅜	6
" " October, 1865	5¼	5½

—The Coal tonnage on the Schuylkill Navigation for the week ending June 21, 1866, was:—

	Tons. Cwt.
	38,368 15
Corresponding week last year	10,818 10
Increase for the week	27,550 05
Tonnage for the season to date	520,000 15
Corresponding time last year	200,275 00
Increase for the season of 1866	319,725 15

—Grisi has reappeared in London, with no great success. Voice and beauty pretty much gone.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
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S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

$30.—THIRTY DOLLARS.—A Reward of THIRTY DOLLARS will be paid for each of the following described deserters:—
SAMUEL GARDNER, Private Co E, 5th Cavalry; age 21, 5 feet 6¾ inches high, light complexion, blue eyes, dark; born in Philadelphia Pa.; lives in Philadelphia; trade, sailor; enlisted August 19, 1865 at Philadelphia Pa., by Captain Mix; deserted June 10, 1866 at Cookville, Tenn.
HENRY C. SHUSTER, Private Co E, 5th Cavalry; age 20, 5 feet 5¾ inches in height, ruddy complexion, blue eyes, sandy hair; born in Philadelphia Pa.; lives in Philadelphia; trade, soldier; enlisted August 17, 1865, at Philadelphia Pa., by Captain Mix; deserted June 10, 1866, at Cookville Tenn.
JACOB FULLER, Private Co. E, 5th Infantry; age 26, 5 feet 4¾ inches in height, ruddy complexion, hazel eyes, light hair; born in Adams county, State of Pennsylvania; lives in Washington, D. C.; trade, soldier; enlisted March 23, 1866, at Washington, D. C., by Major Hastings; deserted June 10, 1866 at Cookville, Tenn.
JOHN DOUGHERTY, Recruit in Government service; born in Donegal, Ireland; age 21; trade, soldier; enlisted May 31, 1866, at Philadelphia, Pa., by Captain M. R. Marston, 1st Infantry and R. O., grey eyes, brown hair fair complexion; is 5 feet 6¾ inches in height; lives on Darby road, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, Philadelphia, Pa.; deserted from rendezvous June 5, 1866.
The above reward will be paid for each of the above-named deserters, upon their delivery at the Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 204 DOCK Street.
M. R MARSTON,
1t Capt. 1st U. S. Infantry and Recruiting Officer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

(See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.)

NOTICE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the

FREIGHT DEPARTMENT

Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S. E. cor. of SEVENTH and MARKET Streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marbis street.

All Money and Collection Business will be transacted as heretofore at No. 320 CHESNUT street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.

All books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be mad at No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

4 30 4p2m JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Saturday, June 30th, and re-opened on Friday, July 13th, 1866.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash, on and after July 12th, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant.

All payable at this office.

6 22 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS been made for the renewal of the following CITY BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, drawn to the subscriber's order, and stolen from his fireproof, June 3, 1866, viz.:—

City 6 per cent (new), Nos. 12 462 12 4 3, 12,464, 12 465; German-town Bank, Nos. 1497, 99 119; Commonwealth Bank, No. 50; Arch St. Theatre No 243; Point Breeze Park, No 16; Gap Mining Company, No. 679

All persons are cautioned against receiving the same.

6 18 1m3s* CASPER SEIT.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF the PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) CENTS per share, clear of State tax, payable after July 1, at the office of the Company, No. 228 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

NATHAN HAINES, Secretary and Treasurer.

Philadelphia, June 20, 1866. 6 22 17 1

WINE OF TAR SYRUP, FOR COUGHS, Colds, and Affections of the Lungs.—This mixture is entirely vegetable, and affords speedy Relief in all Pulmonary Diseases, such as Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, &c. Prepared only by

HARRIS & OLIVER, Druggists,

Southeast Corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 5 29 1m ro

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GALAXY.

No. V Now Ready---For July 1.

CONTAINING

The Claverings; Pharaoh's Horses; An American Colony in France; The Art of Poetry; Sketch of Church, the Artist; Archie Lovell; English Parties; Tormenting the Alphabet; Art of Dining, etc. etc. etc.

BY

Anthony Trollope; Edmund C. Stedman; Richard Grant White; George Alfred Townsend; H. T. Tuckerman; Pierre Blot; Mrs. Edwards; George M. Towle; and others.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Subscription price, $5·00 a year (24 numbers); $3 00 a half year (12 numbers). Specimen copy sent for 25 cents. Address

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,
1t No. 59 PARK ROW, New York.

NOVELTIES IN

SEA-SIDE SHAWLS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.

No. 28 S. SECOND Street,

WOULD INVITE

THE ATTENTION OF LADIES

Who are preparing for Watering and other Places of Summer Resorts, to their

LARGE VARIETY

OF

SUMMER SHAWLS,

OF ENTIRELY NEW STYLES. [5 14 12t4p

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.

BLANKETS FOR FAMILIES.

BLANKETS FOR HOTELS.
BLANKETS FOR INSTITUTIONS.
BLANKETS FOR STOREKEEPERS.

Now in receipt of a large purchase of the most desirable BLANKETS in the market, bought prior to the recent advance, which will be sold in large or small lots on the most favorable terms.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
6 22 3t Above Willow.

ALHAMBRA QUILTS,

Desirable for Hotel Pruposes.

MARSEILLES QUILTS,

Of all Grades.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
6 22 3t Above Willow.

TABLE LINENS,

SHEETING LINENS,

PILLOW-CASE LINENS,

TOWELLINGS, ETC., ETC.

Purchased prior to the recent advance of exchange.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
6 22 3t Above Willow.

CHEGARY INSTITUTE.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

Boarding and day pupils. Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

MADAME D'HERVILLY,
6 22 fmw4m Principal.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, Repaired and Warranted, at reasonable prices, at SMITH & DREER'S,
1t* S. E. corner TENTH and ARCH Streets.

JOB PRINTING, IN COLORS OR PLAIN, neatly and expeditiously done in the EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, third floor. 6 16 1m*

POSTPONEMENT.

THE UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT

TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN AT

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE

Monday, May 28, 1866,

Will positively take place at the

RINK HALL,

WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO,

On Monday, July 9 1866

On which occasion

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS IN PRIZES

WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS,

INCLUDING

$100,000 IN GREENBACKS.

The postponement is an unavoidable necessity, not so much in consequence of the number of tickets yet unsold, as the positive necessity there is for the proper registration of those already disposed of, which has been delayed in consequence of the negligence and carelessness of a portion of our Agents in making their proper returns.

WE ADVISE ALL PARTIES WANTING TICKETS

To send for them without delay, as we have but a limited number yet on hand. We wish most particularly to impress upon the minds of our Agents the importance of their making their returns at once, and of rectifying whatever errors may have crept into their reports heretofore. We will pay to those sending for tickets, that if they should all be sold at the time their order is received the money will be returned.

No applications for new agencies for the sale of tickets will be considered, as we have no more than sufficient tickets to supply those Agents we have already appointed. Tickets are now sale at the principal Hotels, Book and Music Stores in this city, and at our office, No. 133 DEARBORN Street. Price $1 each; sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

We invite the particular attention of persons wishing to order tickets by mail to the following

SPECIAL TERMS, OR CLUB RATES.

Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and forwarding us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission, viz.:—

WE WILL SEND

5	Tickets to one address for			$4 50
10	do	do	do	9 00
20	do	do	do	17 50
30	do	do	do	26 25
40	do	do	do	35 00
50	do	do	do	43 50
100	do	do	do	85 00

In every case send the name and post office address of each subscriber.

Money by draft, post office order, or in registered letters may be sent at our risk.

All communications should be addressed to

WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO.,

No. 133 DEARBORN Street,

Chicago, Illinois.

The proprietor will donate to the Douglas and Lincoln Monument Fund $2000; also, there will be $2000 reserved from the person drawing the $50 000 prize, for the same purpose.

References.—Hon. Wilkinson, ex Senator, of Minnesota; Hon. George V. Lawrence M. C., of Pennsylvania; Hon. Alexander Randall, ex-Governor of Wisconsin; Hon. Major Dan Mace, ex M. C. of Indiana; Hon. Isaac Laycock of Kansas; Hon. William Lethgwell Lyons, Iowa; Hon. Joseph Knox, of Chicago; Hon. Graves Smith of Minnesota; Jacob Forsyth, Agt. M. S. R. R., Chicago Illinois; M. Kronberg & Co., importers of watches, Chicago; Mansell, White & Co., New Orleans, La. 6 28 mw1 12t4p

A CARD.

Special Notice to Our Old Friends and the Public Generally.

The JONES' One Price Clothing House, established sixteen years ago is still in successful operation at the old location, No. 604 MARKET Street one door above Sixth and has not changed its place or manner of doing business, which is exactly the same as in operation for many years namely, "One price and no deviation." The clothing we make is of the most substantial character both as to materials and workmanship, so that our customers never can complain of either.

Our stock is large and plain or fashionable people can be well suited. Our customers should be careful to get in the right place as there is no other establishment in the city in our line of business strictly "one-price."

JONES'

ONE-PRICE CLOTHING,

No. 604 MARKET STREET,

ONE DOOR ABOVE SIXTH. [5 31 1m4p

RECONSTRUCTION

FOR THE SPRING OF 1866.

C. SOMERS & SON,

No. 625 CHESNUT Street,

(Under Jayne's Hall),

Have been enabled to so reduce the prices of Clothing, that those of small as well as those of large means may furnish themselves with a

NEW SPRING SUIT.

SPRING OVERCOATS,
ENGLISH WALKING COATS,
REGISTER AND FROCK COATS,
SPRING SACK COATS,
CASSIMERE SUITS TO MATCH.

At figures Astoundingly Low, as compared with war prices. An elegant stock of Uncut Goods for measure work. 5 31 1m4p

FOR SALE,

TWO THOROUGH-BRED MARES,

BLACK AND SORREL, five years old; good in single and double harness, and under the saddle. The property of a general officer.

Apply at the SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL for particulars, to

HENRY W. JANES,
Captain A. Q. M.,
6 20 10t Brevet Major U. S. A.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of RUDOLPH BUCKIUS, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of C. A. VAN KIRK, Trustee appointed by the Court to make sale of the real estate belonging to the heirs of said decedent, under proceedings in partition, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 3d, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

W. D. BAKER,
6 22 fmw5t* Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND CO

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Miss Ettie Henderson, one of our finest protean artists, will conclude her engagement this evening; and as it is the occasion of her benefit, we have no doubt that she will have a splendid house. She is one of the best of the sensational school of actresses, and is always popular in Philadelphia. After the conclusion of her engagement, Robert Heller, the Prestidigitateur and Pianist, will give a series of his entertainments. He was the originator of the "Sphynx" mystery, and deserves success.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—This evening is the complimentary benefit of Miss Effie Germon, a young lady who, by the conscientious discharge of her duties, has won the respect and esteem of all our theatre goers. Her many friends will be able to testify their appreciation of her efforts by crowding the house. The programme is one that will please every patron.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Madame Ponisi, one of the finest actresses on the American stage, is playing an engagement at this popular place of amusement. The ballet which precedes the dramatic performance is excellent, Mad'lle Gailetti taking the principal part.

THE MCDONOUGH BENEFIT.—Our old fellow-townsman, John E. McDonough, receives a complimentary benefit from his friends to-morrow evening. He is about starting for Europe on a professional tour, and this will be his last appearance in this country for the present.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—These admirable Ethiopian performers commence a short engagement at the Chesnut Street theatre on Monday next. Their previous visits have been eminently successful, and their reputation is a guarantee of their ability. The programme prepared gives evidence of a good time coming.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

(For Additional Local Items see Third Page.)

CAMDEN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.—This commendable charity, which has become one of the "institutions" of that city, provided a fine supper last evening, which was crowded with ladies and gentlemen from Camden and Philadelphia. The proceeds of the supper, together with the ice cream and strawberry stand, netted a snug little sum for the benefit of the "Home." The Camden Brass Band, who volunteered their services, discoursed music and melody until late in the evening.

After supper the guests were called together by the Hon. A. G. Cattell, of Camden, who, in a few brief and pertinent remarks, urged the claims of this most noble charity upon all present, reminding them that every demand for means should be met upon the score of simple justice, "as," said he, "this roof covers the defenseless head of many an orphan whose father and protector has offered up his life to defend and save that beautiful starry emblem of our regenerated nation, waving in so much beauty and grandeur over our heads."

Professor Rufus Adams, of Philadelphia, the celebrated elocutionist, was then introduced, and recited "Sheridan's Ride" and the "Defenders" (written by T. Buchanan Read) in his inimitable manner, when the Rev. Dr Monroe, of the M. E. Church, was called upon to make a speech; whereupon he excused himself by saying, that he was reminded of a minister who made it his boast that he never looked at, or knew what text he should preach from until he opened the Bible after he entered the pulpit; on one occasion he opened to the text which reads "I am fearfully and wonderfully made," but which he read "I am fearfully and wonderfully *mad*," and now, said the Doctor, if I should make a speech after the remarks of the man who should have been Governor of the State, and will soon be United States Senator (the Hon. A. G. Cattell), and after listening to those beautiful recitations by the Professor, you might think of me that, as in the text of the preacher, "*I am fearfully and wonderfully mad*"—and, after a few more remarks, he retired, leaving all present in the best possible humor.

Should any desire to increase their own happiness by testing more fully that beautiful sentiment, so full of truth, uttered by the Saviour of the world, "That it is *more* blessed to *give* than to *receive*"—a more deserving charity than this "Home" does not present itself. Matthew Newkirk, Esq., or Elijah G. Cattell, Esq., the President and Vice President, will thankfully receive any donations for the "Home" of Camden.

ARRESTED.—A man named Charles Walker was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with attempted robbery. It appears that Walker and a "pal" stopped at the residence of Francis Caldwell, Wallace street, near Seventeenth, and Walker's companion represented himself to be a Gas Meter Inspector, and desired to be shown into the cellar. The servant girl took a light and accompanied them down stairs, when Walker slipped up stairs and commenced ransacking the house. He was discovered by a lady who came in, when he ran down stairs and in his flight knocked the lady down, and escaped into the street. Officer Woodhouse was at once called in and went in pursuit of the scoundrel.

The officer observed Walker get on a Girard avenue car near Eighteenth street, and he "went for him." Walker jumped off the front platform, and ran, when the officer pursued him, and, during the chase, fired two shots from his revolver without effect. He came up to the fugitive at Sixteenth and Poplar streets, and took him into custody. An examination at the Station House disclosed the fact that Walker had in his possession a "jimmy," two or three watches, a quantity of jewelry, and a number of bonds, mortgages, and other documents. He was committed to prison by Alderman Hutchinson.

SPEEDY WORK OF THE POLICE.—An individual called Commodore Hendrick, alias Cooney Hendrick, was arrested yesterday under the following circumstances. Lieutenant Frank Hampton received a letter, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, from the District Attorney of Pottsville, describing Hendrick, and charging him with being concerned in some burglaries. Lieutenant Hampton placed the matter in the hands of Officers Nutt and Lyons, and they immediately made search, and arrested Hendrick at Sixth and Shippen streets, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The prisoner was sent to Pottsville in the 8 o'clock train.

STABLE BURNED LAST NIGHT.—Last night, about quarter of 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in two old frame buildings belonging to and adjoining the residence of Mrs. Abigail Hunkinson, No. 935 N. Fifth street. One of the buildings was used as a stable by Francis Haug, and was entirely destroyed. Mr Haug's loss will reach the sum of $350. He is fully insured. The other building, which was partially destroyed, was used by Mrs. Hunkinson for storing window frames. Her loss will be about $600. It is thought the fire was the work of an incendiary.

A PRECOCIOUS YOUTH.—Robert Todd is a youth of thievish propensities. He got into a house at Thirteenth and Poplar streets, and stole a pocket-book containing $65. He divided the money among some companions, and threw the book away. He was afterwards arrested in the 24th Ward, and taken to the Station, from which he succeeded in escaping. He was rearrested at his residence in Brown street, above Fifteenth, by Officer Fisher, and held for a hearing.

ROBBING A SLEEPY TRAVELLER.—Last night a man just arrived from New York went into a restaurant at Sixth and Chesnut streets, and after eating and drinking something fell asleep. He had beside him a valise, which was broken open by a man named John McCarthy, and while he was helping himself to the contents, he was "spotted" by the bartender, who had him arrested and taken before Alderman Beitler, who held him in $1000 bail.

ATLANTIC CITY.—The Camden and Atlantic Railroad have perfected their arrangements for trips during the summer season, which will be of great advantage to those who are actively engaged in business in the city. They commence to-morrow to run a special train at 4·15 P M. The fare for the round trip will be $3 00, which will be good until the following Monday. It is intended to continue this during the summer season.

FIRE AT MANAYUNK THIS MORNING.—About half-past 10 o'clock this morning the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Joseph Cresson, situated on Cresson street, above Colton street, Manayunk, took fire, and in a short time the flames spread to the roofs of two adjoining houses, one of which was the Hotel of Mr. John Cure, and the other the provision store of Tony Cann. The entire loss will be about $1000.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.—A young man, named Edward Mullen, was engaged yesterday afternoon in digging the cellar way of an old building at Hope and Master streets. He dug too far under the foundation wall, when the earth gave way, and falling on him crushed him to death. The unfortunate man resided in Cadwalader staeet, above Master.

BASE BALL.—The Athletics play to-morrow afternoon at their ground with the well-known Hamilton Club. The Athletics will leave on Monday next for New York, where they play a series of matches with the crack clubs of that city and vicinity.

MAN DROWNED.—About nine o'clock last night a man, while bathing at Green street wharf, was drowned. No clue could be ascertained as to his identity, and the body was not recovered.

A WOMAN STABBED.—A rough, named William Reynolds, alias Baltimore Bill, was arrested last night in Rasberry alley for stabbing a woman. The injured party is proprietress of a den of iniquity in Raspberry alley and Reynolds entered the house and created a disturbance. A row ensued, during which Reynolds drew a knife and stabbed the woman in the breast. He was subsequently arrested and taken before Alderman Swift, who held him in $1000 bail.

THE ACCESSION OF QUEEN VICTORIA.—The anniversary of the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne was yesterday celebrated by the English residents of this city, by the hoisting of flags, etc. The English ships in port all displayed the Union Jack at the poop, and at many social reunions the toast, "Her Majesty the Queen," was drunk with loyal enthusiasm.

A HOUSE THIEF NABBED.—A chap named William Haigh, hailing from New York, went into a house in the Twentieth Ward last evening by means of a back door, and stole a quantity of silver-ware. He was discovered by a servant girl, who had him arrested and taken before Alderman Haines who held him in $1000 bail.

AN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—The Gas Committee of Councils visited Point Breeze this morning for the purpose of examining the present condition of the Gas Works there. These annual examinations are of great importance, as they throw a considerable degree light upon the doings of those who have charge of these matters.

COWHIDED SUDDENLY.—A well-known broker of this city was the recipient of a castigation this morning, near Third and Walnut streets. The lady administering the chastisement felt herself aggrieved, and took this method of avenging her wrongs. For a few minutes there was considerable excitement in the neighborhood.

PERSONAL.—Christian J. Hoffman, of the firm of Hoffman & Kennedy, and Mr L. A. Godey and wife, of this city, were at Lake Como on the 2d instant.

STEALING WASH-CLOTHES.—Michael Kane was arrested last evening at Tenth and Christian streets for stealing a quantity of wash-clothes. Alderman Lutz committed him to prison.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT has been honored by our Government with a magnificent gold medal, on account of his munificent present to the nation of a magnificent steamer, which bears his name. A similar honor should be awarded to Dr. Marsden for introducing so widely his invaluable *VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS*, which have preserved the health and lives of many whom the world would not willingly let die. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

SHE WILL WEAR THEM —
A lady (likewise an M. D.)
Has been several times arrested,
Because in male apparel she
Is resolved to be invested.
She saw the graceful suits we make,
To lend new elegance to man,
And envy straight began to wake;
But, ladies, shun *her* selfish plan;
Boast crinoline and "water-fall,"
And leave the men their Tower Hall.

WE HAVE—
All-wool Fancy Cassimere Pants, as low as.....$4 00
" " " *Vests* " ... 2 50
" *Black* " *Pants* " 5 00
" " *Cloth Vests* " 4 00
" *Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match*..... 14 00
" *Black Suits*..... 20 00
Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, at prices reduced in proportion—Men's, Youths', and Boys'. THOUSANDS HAVE FOUND WITHIN THE PAST FEW WEEKS THAT WE ARE ACTUALLY SELLING GOOD, SERVICEABLE GOODS AT THE PRICES NAMED.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS.—Very poor advice, even if it is given by Shakespeare; for dogs won't take it. Try to administer castor oil and gamboge to a dog! Throw such physic to the hogs. They are the only animals who will swallow it; but for yourself, your children, or any other human being, take and give in all bowel complaints, *MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP. Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.—The habitual use of this exquisite article removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth as marble, and deliciously blooming and transparent. The sale of it has become enormous. If not on hand, any druggist will order it. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

REDUCED PRICES.—Photographs of superior execution and variety, of pleasing style, made at moderate cost. Now is the time to secure an invaluable likeness, at B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street.

HOT! HOTTER!! HOTTEST!!!—Clothing for all degrees of heat and of all degrees of price, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One-Price, under the Continental.

FEMALE TRUSSES, Braces, Supporters, Elastic Belts, and Stockings, light and elegant in finish, adjusted by a lady, at Needles', Twelfth street, first door below Race.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. No. 730 Chesnut street.

THE VANILLA CREAM sponge cake made by G. Byron Morse, No. 904 Arch street, is not excelled

"lubricative packing for steam engines,—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

7·30s, 5-20s, 1881s, 10-40s, Compound Interest Notes, and Gold and Silver bought and sold by
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

GUNZER—BUOFF.—On the 14th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Frank L. Robbins, Mr. WILLIAM GUNZER to Miss ELLIE B. BUOFF, both of this city.

HAINES—MOORE.—On the 9th instant, by Rev. Samuel Durborow, at his residence, No. 605 S. Tenth street, EDWARD J. HAINES to Miss MARY C. MOORE, both of Holmesburg.

KING—TYSON.—At the St. George's M. E. Parsonage, on the 17th of June, by the Rev. D. W. Bartine, D. D., Mr. JOHN W. KING to Miss KATE TYSON, adopted daughter of George V. Rinehart, all of this city.

DIED.

ARBELO.—On the 21st instant, MARY CARR ARBELO, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Mr. Joseph F. Arbelo, No. 33 Almond street, on Monday morning at 8 o'clock. Service at St. Joseph's Church.

HUHN.—On the 21st instant, WALTER C., youngest son of John R. and Eleanor P. Huhn, in the 7th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No 1219 Lombard street, on Monday June 25, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HUTCHINS.—On the 21st instant, HANNAH COPE, wife of Joseph Hutchins, aged 21 years, 3 months, and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No 1208 Savery street, above Girard avenue, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

RICHARDS.—On the 20th instant, HENRY DOUGLAS, infant son of John P. and Kate H. Richards, in his 15th month.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 417 Worth street, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Sixth street Union.

SCHWARTZ.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, the 19th instant, JOHN M. SCHWARTZ, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1215 Marlborough street, above Girard avenue, on Sunday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

THE PATENT PEA AND BEAN SHELLERS per form from four to seven times the amount of shelling done by hand in the same time. Retail at 62 to 86. Wholesale at the manufacturers' prices, by their agents,
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

GALVANIZED HARDWARE WILL NOT rust. We have Bolts, Turn-buckles, Clothes Lines, Awning and Hitching Hooks, Screws, Chains, etc., thus protected.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

STUBB'S SAW FILES.—SOME MECHANICS assert that these Files will do three times more sharpening than any other. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of
P. L. JORDAN,
No. 229 PEAR Street
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 31§

HATS AND CAPS.

HARRY B. McCALLA, HATTER, informs his numerous friends and customers that have not yet been deceived by the new occupants of the store he established in Chesnut street above Eighth, that he is in no way connected with it, notwithstanding their numerous misrepresentations to that effect, to sell to his customers, but that he can be found at C. McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street, third door above New Bulletin Office, where he can offer them better bargains and larger stock to select from.

McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NO. 613 CHESNUT Street.—Every hat has the lowest price marked on it in plain figures. Call and examine the immense stock and get a bargain.

STRAW HATS AND SUMMER HATS.—Five thousand of the newest style Hats, at prices 25 per cent less than elsewhere, at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street, third door above New Bulletin Office.

STRAW HATS RETAILED AT WHOLESALE prices. Biggest assortment in this town, at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street. Every article has price marked on it in plain figures.

STRAW AND SUMMER HATS.—Biggest stock, biggest variety, and lowest prices in the city at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street, third door above New Bulletin Office. You can save from 50 cents to $1 on a single article.

HARRY B. McCALLA RETURNS HIS sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers who have followed him from Chesnut, above Eighth (of which he had sole charge from 1859), to the NEW STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street and informs them that he can now sell them Hats and Caps 25 per cent. less than heretofore. Don't forget the Number, 613. 6 13

HATS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.,
RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
BARNES, OSTERHOUT, HERRON & CO.,
S. E. Cor. Fourth and Chesnut Sts.,
Are now closing out at retail their extensive stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,
Consisting of Straw, Felt, etc., of the latest styles and improvements,
At Wholesale Prices.
6 20 wim2m5p

Those in want of Goods of this description can SAVE at least ONE PROFIT by purchasing here.

IF YOU WISH TO BUY A HAT FIFTY cents cheaper than you can anywhere else in the city, call at
PRESTON'S,
No. 218 South THIRD Street, Philada

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c
FREEMAN & CO.
REED'S NEW BLOCK,
Corner of Eighth and Vine Streets.

Sun Hats, - - -	75 to $2·50
Sea-Side Hats, - -	75 to $2·50
Mackinaw Hats, - -	87 to $2·00
Derby Hats, - - -	87 to $2·00
May Queen Hats, -	$1·00 to $2·50
Gipsy Hat, - -	$1·00 to $2·00

Also, 500 NEW FANCHON BONNETS, all just received from the Factory, which we offer for $1·00 each.

The largest assortment of STRAW GOODS in the city can be found at our CORNER STORE, which we offer at reduced prices. [6 16 lmrp
FREEMAN & CO.,
Eighth and Vine Streets.

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. [3 15 4m

LADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUES, ETC.
MADE AND TRIMMED
IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE,
FROM THE BEST GOODS,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
IVENS & CO.,
5 11 2m No. 23 South NINTH Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
THE UNITED STATES ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Syracuse, New York, insures against
DEATH FROM EVERY CAUSE,
Whether ACCIDENT, CHOLERA, or DISEASE of any kind, with weekly compensation for DISABILITY from ACCIDENT.
COMBINED POLICIES FROM ONE TO FIVE YEARS.
ACCIDENT POLICIES FROM ONE MONTH TO TEN YEARS.
NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED FOR ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
This is the only Company authorized to issue COMBINED LIFE and ACCIDENT POLICIES.
In view of the probability of the visitation of CHOLERA this summer, this opportunity of insuring against it for a brief period, at economical rates, should command the attention of every one; while the combination of ACCIDENT risk offered with it enables those residing in the City, or transacting business here and returning to the country daily, to guard against every form of
DISEASE OR CASUALTY.
Permits issued for travel to Europe, etc. Active Solicitors wanted.
WM. A. STEPHENS, General Agent,
6 11 lm No. 501 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
OFFICE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET,
SLOAT SEWING MACHINES, Repaired and Improved. [5 5 4uthsm4p

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally;
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$95,000 00
100 000	" 6 " " '81	123 100 00
200 000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,563
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53 250
125 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,800 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700 0
$1,630,850	Par. Market value	$906,560 00
	Real Estate	35,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value	2,910 0
	Cash in Banks	$55,326 29
	Cash in Drawer	678 48
		56,635 77
		$1,253 630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Band,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooke,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 1§

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $1000, or giving $15 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 1 3 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467 53.	$310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.

Charles N Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 2 tf 23

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $300,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons as such rates as are consistent with safety.
DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
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JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
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FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Distress Among the White Population of Arkansas and Missouri.

CASE OF MRS. ITURBIDE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, June 22.

Personal.

Major-General Howard has returned from his visit to Pennsylvania.

Distress of the Southern Whites.

Reports to the Freedmen's Bureau from Missouri and Arkansas show that the Government has yet to spend large sums to save the people from starvation until the new crops come in. The demand for prompt aid has been so imperative that no distinction has been made in affording relief to loyal or disloyal.

The Case of Mrs. Iturbide.

Mrs. Iturbide, formerly Miss Greene, of Georgetown, D. C., writes from Paris that she has been unsuccessful in her mission to the Emperor Napoleon to induce him to interfere to cause Maximilian to restore her son to her. She states that she was induced by misrepresentations to consent to part with her child, to be adopted by Maximilian as his heir to the throne of Mexico; and that as soon as Maximilian had procured her written consent, he issued an order banishing her from the country, and separating her from the child.

Messrs. Grinnell and Rousseau.

Representatives Grinnell and Rousseau have returned to Washington, after a week's absence in different directions. The former complains of continued soreness in his right arm from the recent caning. The special committee appointed to investigate the circumstances of the assault will meet to-morrow morning.

Announcement.

Representative Darling has given notice that the death of Hon. James Humphrey will be announced to-morrow, instead of to-day, as was intended.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 22.

Senate.

Mr. Edmunds (Vt.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely on two House bills—one authorizing the construction of a railroad from Washington to the Northwest, and the other authorizing a railroad from Pittsburg to Cleveland.

A resolution to print 10,000 copies of the annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture was referred to the Committee on Printing.

A bill prohibiting the sale of Marine Hospitals in which twenty patients per diem are received, was passed.

The bill to grant lands in aid of the construction of the Kansas and Neosha Valley Railrord was passed.

The Tax bill was taken up at 10 o'clock.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Defrees (Ind.), the Committee on Roads and Canals was discharged from the further consideration of the bill to provide for the improvement of the wagon roads from Nebraska to Virginia City. The bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a substitute for the Senate bill making further provision for the establishment of an Armory and Arsenal of construction, deposit, and repair, on Rock Island, Illinois, and made a statement explanatory of the object of the bill.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) suggested an amendment that the bridge over the Mississippi river, at Rock Island, provided for in the bill, shall be so constructed as in no way to interfere with the navigation of the Mississippi river.

Mr. Cook (Ill.) remarked that that could be provided for, by having the bridge constructed under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) inquired how much that would cost the Government.

Mr. Cook replied that he did not know.

Mr. Stevens said it would cost the Government a million of dollars, and he moved to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Alley (Mass.) submitted an amendment, which Mr. Washburne accepted, that the bridge is to be so constructed as not to materially impair or obstruct the navigation of the Mississippi.

Mr. Grinnell (Iowa) remarked that no bridge could be built which would not, in some way, affect the navigation.

The motion to refer to the Committee of the Whole was negatived, and the bill and amendment were considered in the House.

Mr. Alley's amendment was agreed to, and the substitute as amended was passed. It authorizes the Secretary of War to change and fix the location of the railroad across Rock Island, and of the bridge at Rock Island across the Mississippi, and make the following appropriation:—To liquidate claims for property on Benham, Wilson, and Winnebago Islands, and for property on Rock Island taken for military purposes, $293,600; to secure water-power at the head of Rock Island, $100,000; to erect storehouses, and to establish communication with Davenport, etc., $100,000.

Mr. Darling (N. Y.) gave notice that he would to-morrow, after the morning hour, announce the death of his colleague, Mr. James Humphrey.

The Speaker stated that, by order of the House, the committees would be called to-morrow for reports of a public nature.

The House proceeded to the consideration of reports of the committees of a private nature.

Bank Robbery.

PORTLAND, June 22.—The Village National Bank of Bowdoinham was robbed last night by a party of men, who followed the cashier to his home, gagged his family, and placed a guard over them. The robbers then took the cashier back to the bank, and after robbing the vaults of $67,000, locked the cashier in the vault, and escaped with their plunder. They have been traced to Topham, and are supposed to be making for Canada.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Stocks are dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 95½; Illinois Central, 120½; ditto bonds, 103½; Michigan Southern, 90½; New York Central, 99; Pennsylvania Coal, 109; Missouri 6s, 79; Erie Railroad, 59½; Western Union Telegraph, 53½; Carolinas 64½; Treasury 7 3-10s, 102½; Ten-forties, 96½; Coupon 6s, 110½; Gold, 140½.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—Flour quiet. Wheat firm. Corn—White is buoyant at $1·22@1·25; yellow steady at $1·24. Oats very dull. Provisions firm but quiet. Sugars steady. Whisky dull and quotations nominal.

—D. D. Home, late spiritualist, is giving readings in London, and aspires to be an actor.

—The little crown princess of Russia is named Friederika Wilhelmina Amelie Victoria.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—As Judge Pierce had business in the Court of Common Pleas, his Honor Judge Ludlow held this Court to-day. As the term of the service of the present set of jurors expires with the week, Judge Pierce very kindly thanked the jurors for their strict attendance at Court and faithful discharge of their duties. He stated that during the present term 146 bills of indictment had been presented to the Court, and 121 had been already disposed of.

As soon as the Court was opened counsel quickly began applications, but this has readily stopped by Judge Ludlow, who said they need not attempt to commence miscellaneous business, as he had come to the Court merely to accommodate Judge Pierce, to carry on the regular business of the Court; and he desired the District Attorney to proceed as soon as possible, and business was quickly commenced.

William Dubosc, John Miller, and Charles Norwood were brought before the attention of the honorable but awful tribunal, laden with the heavy charge of an attempted burglary, in attempting to break open and enter the house of William H. Horn, No. 953 N. Sixth street. Mr Horn was aroused in the night by a very suspicious noise, and stepping down stairs he caught Miller at the door. He, like an honest, gentlemanly burglar, confessed that he was about to take possession of the house without observing the civility of consulting the occupant.

The others, wisely but in vain, thinking discretion the better part of valor, cleared out at a 2.40 rate, but by the commendable zeal and excellent management of some good citizens and policemen, the fugitives were cut off in the front, flanks, and rear, and captured. Like all surprised and routed squads, in their hasty flight they threw off their arms for the sake of ease and convenience but they were discovered by the pursuers, and found to be regular burglar's instruments, nippers, jimmies, skeleton keys, blackjacks, etc.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and they were sent to the Eastern Penitentiary to work four years for the good of the community.

Mary Heiner, who was yesterday introduced to the Court with a recommendation of mercy, in cons

THE HISTORIC CONGRESS

A Picture Gallery of the House of Representatives.

THE MEN WHO LEAD AND THE MEN WHO FOLLOW.

Our Ajax and Adonis.

THADDEUS STEVENS AT FULL LENGTH

The Crisis and the Men.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Under the bronzed and gilded ceiling of the great Hall of Representatives there is an irregular and unusual concentration of people. In the galleries, it is true, the spectators are equally diffused; but on the floor they have crowded to a single quarter, which is on the left hand of the Speaker, midway between his desk and the outer arc of seats, leaving all the chairs to his right and the superior half of the House vacant of either Republicans or Opposition. Amid this dense and listening assembly an old man, with a keen pale face, is reading something he has written in a quaint and solemn voice. It is Thaddeus Stevens, passing the last words of debate upon the Amendment to the Constitution, which is to make treason odious and freedom national.

THADDEUS STEVENS ON THE FLOOR.

As he is the central, so he is the most individual portrait of the great group. His face has Olympian lines in it, as Mr. Carlyle would say. His hands are thin and white, though they show no quivering; and while his eyes are so deeply set under their square, severe brows, and so belted beneath with almost funereal shadows, that they look like a blind man's, he reads without glasses the writing which he holds two feet away, steadily, at 74 years of age. Standing like a statue—his black lustreless wig making still more pallid his ample forehead—this man of strong and combative physiognomy looks like a maimed and aged veteran, used to fighting forlorn hopes. There is a splended convexity to his lips, when they are shut, as if full of disdainfulness for all wrong and conventionality; and a prompt and splenetic toss of the head, indicating an easy and yet intractable indignation at whatever is truckling or dishonest.

Of broad and bending back, plain and dark in his garb, he seems the incarnation of an indomitable lifetime, content to be in less than a minority, to be quite alone! He has a rare dignity, and an almost religious impressiveness of declamation, disappointing to those who expect only a redundant bitterness. His voice is the expiring breath of eloquence, almost lost at times, but never shrill, and never broken, yet full of cadences, and as he gestures with a fierce and difficult angularity, you see that his joints are stiff, and that he has only an old man's volition over his bodily *inertia*. It is feared by some that he will never again take the floor, the threescore-and-ten years of man's life having brought to him the ailings of our species, and the occasion is ominous from this personal circumstance as well as from the significance of the day's legislation. Senators are here, therefore, and strange Ambassadors, and many people of repute in many walks, so that this moment is an historic one, and suggestive of a more extended delineation.

THE FIRST CONGRESS AFTER THE WAR.

The present Congress is only less remarkable than that which immediately preceded the war. In the interval between them, the business of the country was almost entirely administrative. Fragmentary sketches exist of the portentous dramatic scenes which signalized the withdrawal of the Secession members. That was a passive Congress, so far as those who remained were concerned; but in this, the First Session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, the great question of Reconstruction has arisen, and the present Senate and House of Representatives will take place in history beside the primary Congress which debated and established the Federal Constitution. As to the speeches of that celebrated body, we look for the intention and the spiritual meaning of the various clauses of the Federal compact—to this Congress and its debates we must turn in the future to see how desperately slavery died, how subtly treason attempted to escape odium and punishment, and how, after the long conflict of keen wits and trained intelligences, four new and remarkable amendments to the Constitution went forth to the people for ratification. He must be commonplace, indeed, who cannot rise to some intensity of interest in noting the personages who are made remarkable by this bold and benevolent legislation.

THE "RUMP" CONGRESS VERSUS THE "KNOT."

The rancor of that partisan organization which, through the patriotism of the people, is represented in Congress by a disappointed minority, has stigmatized the body at large as the "Rump" Congress. This nickname is not very creditable to its contrivers by either its originality or its applicability. The Rump Parliament was the last patriotic body of English delegates which attempted to prevent the restoration of the Stuarts and tyranny. Contemporary with this "Rump" was a minority in the interests of the expatriated house, however, which answered very well to the present battered remnant of the tory Democracy. The regal interest was represented at that time by what was called "The Knot," at the head of which was one Sir Richard Wyllis, a trickster with both King and Parliament. Singular enough, there was a person named Booth acting with the "Knot," and he struck the first successful and bloody blow against the "Rump." The friends of the Confederacy are welcome to the rival designation of the 'Knot," and the Booth section of it may be properly called "The Halter."

MORAL CODE OF THE PRESENT CONGRESS.

The friend of republican Governments, who has often had cause to be wounded with the personal demeanor of American Congressmen, may find hope in the courtesy and parliamentary obedience of the gentlemen now making law. The pestiferous places called "Holes in the Wall," "Whistle-Wetters," and what not, are entirely broken up. The practice of providing liquors to every committee, and charging it on account of "contingent expenses," or "stationery," is altogether dispensed with. A Christian code of honor leaves to the prudence and respectfulness of members, discrimination in debate, and to public opinion, rather than the duel and the affray, the settlement of each member's capacity and honesty. When the South went away to make its appeal to force, it took its bludgeons and cowhides with it. The only attempt at personal intimidation this session has been made by a Kentuckian acting with the Executive wing of the party, Mr. Rousseau; and this was a trifling episode compared to the beating of Mr. Sumner by a bully whom he never knew, and the tableau of Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, pointing a pistol in the space before the President's chair at the head of Mr. Benton. The duelling-ground at Bladensburg is only visited now by the antiquary, curious to see the spot where slavery vindicated its only theory of manliness; and the Houses of Congress, with an exception or two, on the Opposition side, are not spectacles of brutal drunkenness, flourishing a pistol in debate, or dementedly asleep at its desk. Grey, grave old clerks, who were accustomed to the wildest physical interpolations, look askant at the sober civil bearing of the new regime of lawmakers, and say, with some security of body, that Puritan morals and Northern courtesy are indeed potent in the Capitol.

CAPACITY OF CONGRESSMEN.

While to the wayward dynasty who filled these seats before the war, a better heart and a softer counsel have succeeded, there is also an array of greater heads than ever before, probably, made the splendid arc of the House pictorial. We are in the habit of lamenting the absence of the cluster which attracted the partisanship of the world twenty years ago, when all Congress, to the common eye, was made up of a few principal personages. That was a period when the average of intelligence was low, and out of the half mediocre, half barbaric delegation the men of talent rose colossal. The statures are no less to-day, but the average is higher, and in the attrition of many wits, the few of superior wit take less command. I have been talking with the venerable Chief Phonographer of Congress, Mr. Sutton, whose memory of Representatives is faithful, and he said: —"The debates are not as dreary as they used to be, though there are no great dictators as before. I don't think that Mr. Clay, or any of the great men past, would have the same easy time if they were here now." The Thirty-ninth House of Representatives is conceded to be the most creditable in point of wholeness that ever sat in the Capitol. It has had more varied, more difficult, and more complicated questions to deal with; its attitude has been more menaced, and yet more manly and independent, and its courtesy has been more polished than can be said of any Congress assembled since the adoption of the Constitution.

THE DEMOCRACY OF THE WAR SESSIONS.

The minority in times of war or crisis has always produced in all countries the most fervid orators. But the extraordinary badness of their cause, and the impossibility of invoking any benignant deities in their favor, have made the Democratic minority in Congress during the war so insignificant that, but for the violence of one or two of its members, history would pay no regard to it. We may except Pendleton, perhaps, whose dignity and courtesy kept his personal relations pleasant, and made his stature respectable; a man who seemed anxious to guard his record for better times, and would have made, among the Republicans, more than passing applause. He was a safe party leader; not so strong in debate as Voorhees, but in his parliamentary bearing above filibustering and small strategy. Voorhees was unscrupulous on the floor, but scarcely so adroit in epithet as "Sunset" Cox, a springy, miniature, homely fellow, full of tantalizations and dodgings, who fretted giants when he punctured them and made both wings laugh heartily, but who was in no sense an influence, and his presence shows more than it his party had no representation at all, how utterly without platform or significance they were. One of the idiosyncracies of Sunset Cox was to carry in his pockets a lot of scrap-books, loaded with figures and dates, and these he used to the confusion of everybody, quoting and refuting with most amusing perseverance. Cox was very jealous of Pendleton, and sought several occasions to twit him. With these were Fernando Wood, for a while: a man of tact but not of record, who spoke well to the forum and was only a curiosity in Congress; Alexander Long, remarkable only for the hope he expressed that the North would not conquer; and Vallandigham, a fair parliamentarian, who spoke with studied utterance and some intensity, but who was the equal of neither Voorhees nor Pendleton. These are the only personages of the minority who are entitled to remark since the firing of the first gun on Sumter. They have only resisted without leadership, censured without convictions, and heard the replies to their specious arguments and prophecies in the successive guns of victory from the armies of the Union.

THE PRESENT MINORITY.

To see the representatives of the present dismantled party on the floor of the House, you must stand at the Speaker's desk and look to the right. There are seven aisles radiating from the desk, and to the right-hand side of the sixth aisle—not numerous enough to fill the fourth part of the floor, so that many Union members are placed among them—sits the minority, at conscious disadvantage, with faces of dejection, and in great bewilderment for want of either cause or organization. In James Brooks they lost their most pretentious associate, and are now quite without a distinctive master-spirit, unless that place could be filled in some sort by Eldridge, of Wisconsin, a light-haired man of the middle size, forty years of age, perhaps, and of determined face, who occupies a desk two places from General Rousseau. He is chiefly notable for his filibustering spirit, and when he speaks, which is infrequent, is slow and deliberate. The leader of the Democratic side, in burlesque acceptance, is A. J. Rogers, of New Jersey, who sits aloof from his party, in the middle of the House. He is a young man, of black hair and moustache, very restless, and not at all impressive in manner, resembling the average of our smart, flippant New York lawyers at the Tombs and Jefferson Market Courts. His position on two committees entitles him to the floor, and of this privilege he avails himself at every opportunity, speaking in a high key, with amusing volubility, and with much floridity of involved rhetoric. It is the same speech always, loud, discursive, out of door like; and, while it affects neither party a whit, gets great space by reason of its quantity in the Congressional reports. Whoever listens to Rogers, anticipating an epigram, a novel sentiment, or any originality of illustration, will have only pains add disappointment. With very tolerable talent, one of his prominence might take precedence on his own side of the House; but he has not personal dignity to sustain himself with his friends; and they therefore resent the mock courtesy of the majority speakers, who insist upon calling Rogers the leader of the Opposition—a matter which leads to great badinage, persiflage, and laughter.

The working man of the Democracy is Ancona, of Berks county, Pa.—a small gentleman of grey hair and beard, and of Israelitish features, who cannot speak out of running debate, but who is indomitable at staving off votes, and ordering the count of the House. To this species of tactics must the mighty resort, with the effect not to prevent but to retard legislation. Strouse and Meyers, of the same State, are noticeable for their Hebraic physiognomies.

Behind Ancona, several rows, sits Mr. Randall, of Philadelphia, a man of judgment and few words, but without more talent than mere prudence. He is a young-bodied, oldish-faced man, round-headed and eccentric of address, whose advocacy of party doctrines has never led him, like his colleagues, to vote against the proper Government supplies, and who is a safe adviser, if no more. As a Republican, he might make a useful member of committee; as an active spirit on the floor, he would have no consideration whatever but for the paucity of his party friends.

Le Blond, of Ohio, near by, is a merry-eyed man of French descent, who has some felicity of repartee. He it was who confused Mr. Raymond, by supposing, when the latter made a speech in advocacy of some measure, that this intimated his resolve to vote directly against it. For the by-play of legislation, Le Blond is a fair actor; to take a leading *role* he is entirely unequal. To so wretched representation is the Democracy reduced, indeed, that upon no issue of the session have they provoked any vehement argument; always grumbling, iterating, but never either affecting nor worrying. Pitiable is that debater in the forum whom the march of events has robbed of his precedents and left without a cause!

Behind Randall sits the representative of the Booth, Harold, and Atzerodt district, Benjamin G. Harris, of Leonardstown, whose seven counties constitute what was the largest slaveholding section of Maryland. His head is partly bald; he has a vigorous manner, as, indeed, he is a bold and bitter enemy of the conquering freedom that prevails, and as, when the Rebellion was beaten, to this section its desperate assassins fled, so there slavery will keep its last drop of venom, until the remainder of the State is in the vigorous enjoyment of truth and industry.

THE JOHNSON INTEREST.

At the head of the little body of Congressmen representing President Johnson on the floor is Mr. Raymond, of New York, a gentleman of whose Congressional career too much was expected and too much promised. It was to his misfortune that the announcement was made by his friends, or himself, that he would not contest the seat of Mr. Schuyler Colfax. This led to invidious comparisons of his ability to fill this place, or undue anticipations of his power. Congress has been called "the most rigorous forum in the world," and it gave Mr. Raymond a respectful hearing. He was listened to as the representative of the editorial profession, and as the intimate acquaintance of the President. He was feared to be, at least, equal to leading the Johnson element of the House, and possibly the divider of the Union party. When he had been heard, he ceased to be formidable. Opinion remains unanimous that he is a failure. The House demands either ability or conviction to to take eminence in it. Mr. Raymond's ability is in *finesse*, and the questions agitating this Congress are of a character to require more solid abilities.

He has been able to talk adroitly without indicating at all his convictions, if he has them, and, had he been capable of vigilant leadership, the recent chance to bear down the third clause of the Reconstruction measures would have demonstrated it. Fortuitous Republican and Democratic co-operation defeated this, and Mr. Raymond seems to have lost heart in the President's fortunes. He is a small man, of large forehead, and a dissatisfied expression. He has spoken often, each time with lessening attention; but in intercourse he is courtly and in personality guarded. As a power, he existed before he took his seat; scarcely subsequently.

Close before Mr. A. J. Rogers, and well down towards the Speaker, sits Charles E. Phelps, of Maryland, elected a Unionist, but an advocate of "My Policy." He was one of the early occupiers of Richmond after the surrender. There are fewer supporters of Mr. Johnson in the House than of the Rebellion. Neither individually nor by fusion have they made mark.

THE PATRIARCH OF THE HOUSE.

On the extreme right of the Speaker, separated by an empty desk only from the Sergeant-at-Arms, rests a placid face, crowned with snow-white hair—the veteran of Congress in his past political associations—Francis Thomas, of Maryland. He was the acquaintance and compeer of Webster, Hayne, Clay, Calhoun, and Quincy Adams, a Governor of Maryland, and a member of this House a score of years ago. In the midst of his public labors, some sadness, or treachery, or falsehood fell upon his domestic hearth, and he withdrew, silently and sad, from the notice of the world. For many and busy years the haunts of man knew him not. He made himself a literal hermitage on the mountains of Western Maryland, and neither by visit nor correspondence did a new generation of people discover him. At last the war burst upon the border, and Maryland halted between two opinions, the Union or slavery.

Then, as the regicide Gode is said to have mysteriously come to the rescue of the Connecticut people when the savages surrounded them, Francis Thomas, who had departed in the sable and stalwart meridian of life, appeared like an apparition in Baltimore. His locks were bleached. His frame was bent. He spoke, so resurrected and changed, at the first Union meeting, with splendid and electrifying eloquence. He declared again for the Union of his youth, and taught by the thoughtfulness of solitude and the chastening of his broken household idols a philanthropy washed of all prejudice, declared also for freedom in Maryland. He sits in Congress to-day, voting with the majority; his face is benignant, though he sits quietly apart in the sanctity of his private remembrances, yet full of holy enthusiasm, and with the gentleness of his life there is also that beautiful gentlemanliness of manner which we are accustomed to ascribe to the "old school of statesmen." His district is the most loyal and progressive in Maryland. With such statures of a former time to work so earnestly in the great causes of the present, we feel that the Fathers of the Constitution are with us in perfecting it.

A DEEPLY DYED RADICAL.

There sits a man down that aisle, directly opposite the Speaker, who is perhaps nearer the standard of Thaddeus Stevens, in fervor of opinion at least, than any other Congressman. It is William D. Kelley, of Philadelphia, a very tall and very spare figure, capped with a knotty head, which is covered with short, swart hair, and is at the forehead low and positive. His voice is the grandest and most effective in the House, being Forrestonian in its depth, and his movements are courtly like his dress. Kelley is of Irish extraction, and was a hammering mechanic twenty years ago. The Democracy elected him to the bench of the Common Pleas, and he acted diligently with that party till the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854. He was one of the first to declare for the destruction of slavery, but until 1857 held out for free trade, until convinced by the logic of that year's panic that protection was essential. He suffered much animadversion, but steadily gained credit and popularity, till, in the extra session of 1861, he took his seat in the House, and almost immediately met Vallandigham in argument.

His effort referred to the *Trent* imbroglio, and he proved so stern and collected that he was thenceforward listened to with attention. Prior to this time he had taken an advanced position upon the question of negro suffrage, and for the last five years he has made this the main cause of his career. His diction is always correct, while his successive speeches upon the Emancipation Proclamation, the recognition of Hayti and Liberia, and the Extension of Suffrage in the District of Columbia, are marvels of patient collaboration. Of the last measure he is the author. In six sessions of Congress he has been absent only one business day—a record of faithfulness matched, probably, by no other Congressman. To the better make himself useful in public business, Judge Kelley has abandoned entirely the large and lucrative practice he enjoyed, and may now be said to subsist entirely upon his pay as a Congressman.

No circuit-riding preacher works more diligently, his private quarters being an arsenal whence are forwarded tons of speeches and public documents to every nook of the South. He has classified the addresses of all leading people of the disaffected section, and is forever getting them within the range of debate, so that with him, indeed, the franking privilege is an evangelizer. Kelley is bordering upon fifty years of age; he has the reputation of incorruptibility, and while his discussions of great questions often lack scope and imagination, they are always exhaustive in detail and thoroughly practical. He has no wit, but is an orator of grave and resonant address, and on the occasion of Voorhees, of Indiana, interpolating one of his (Kelley's) speeches, the radical denounced him with an invective which made both friends and enemies shiver.

AN EX-SPEAKER

close by the chair to which he was once elected, after a ballot which, by its closeness and pertinacity, became historic, sits the short, compact, martial figure of General Banks, who rose from a bobbin-boy's place to control a Congress and to lead an army. He has an excellent head, handsomely-shaven, lacking not the thick moustache to give it character, so penetrating are the eyes. In physiognomy he is a model of the New England face, square, pugnacious, close in the jaws, and as an orator ranks among the best. He is essentially a public man, little attentive to the thrift and method which give private riches, but of elastic temperament, trustful of the day and of the reward thereof, and only showing the marks of service in the occasional shadows of grey which play upon his plentiful hairs. He is of polished parliamentary address, and has something of the actor in his more earnest essays. Having taken a leading place in the early debates when the Republican cause had only begun to develop, he has labored for mere conventional and subordinate issues during the present Congress, his Chairmanship of Foreign Affairs entitling him to speak fully upon such special issues as the great Exhibition of Paris.

ADONAIS.

There is another man of note in the centre of of the House whose appearance is forceful and commanding, Roscoe Conkling, whose height is that of Mars, crowned with the forehead and locks of Hyperion. His eyes are black and large; he is brimfull of blood and action, and his auburn curls and beard and beaked nose are set above shoulders that become a great captain. His feet and hands are very small.

THE SCHOOLMASTER AWAY FROM HOME.

Scarcely less portli, though with a more citizen carriage, is General Garfield, of Ohio, whom the war brought forward in bold relief, now at the head of a devoted consituency, embracing the Ashtabula District, and the unearther of mileage abuses. He was a Campbellite preacher for a while, and a school teacher very long; when he took the field for the Union he led all his scholars into battle, and his military record is straightforward and manly. He it was who discovered in the ranks the favorite Western artist and journalist, Frank Mason, of Cleveland, and gave him a captaincy that he might embellish the campaign in the pages of the *Atlantic Monthly* and elsewhere. General Garfield is a most diligent student, and his store of reading and thought laid away in the past are now making illustration for the passing crisis. He is still young; his light hair and open countenance making his appearance pleasant; and no considerable question arises that he does not interest himself in, as of many he is the suggestor. In the present Congress there are five senators and twenty-eight representatives who have been schoolmasters.

RICH CONGRESSMEN.

The man of the inflexible, searching face, who sits well apart to the left, is Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, trained in the school of a prosecuting lawyer, and here in Congress as terrible in rebuke as he used to be to offenders at the bar. As Chairman of the Committee on Elections, he administered to Mr. Brooks on retiring a most caustic reproach. Mr. Dodge himself ranks in the House as an excellent public servant, attentive to the interests of the great municipality he represents, and like the mass of New York Congressmen, has a shrewd business face, ranking with Bidwell, of California, Grinnell, of Iowa, Morehead, of Pennsylvania, Ames, of Massachusetts, and Laflin, of New York, among the "solid men" of Congress.

Of these capitalists, Ames is the great manufacturer of shovels, and his handicraft has opened the innumerable placers of California and Colorado. General Bidwell is the greatest landholder in the world, possessing 20,000 acres on the Pacific coast. He is a large, black-haired, farmer-like man, who raised a brigade of soldiers among his tenants and laborers. Grinnell, the thorn in the side of General Rousseau, is a small, flaxen-haired gentleman, the possessor of 6000 head of sheep. Mr. Laflin is a paper manufacturer, and the foe to reckless Government printing, against which he daily inveighs. Mr. Morehead makes a million of iron a year. He is the brother-in-law of Jay Cooke, the banker, and one of the great Pennsylvania capitalists. Among the founders of benevolent reforms in legislation there is John A. Kasson, of Iowa, the advocate of the system of metrical weights and measures, an act of itself showing how progressive and enlightened are the objects of an anti-Slavery Congress.

A GROUP OF LEGISLATORS.

The small, reticent, grey-haired gentleman close to the Speaker's left hand is Colonel Cobb, of the 5th Wisconsin Regiment, a hero of Williamsburg, and a man of growing power in the Northwest, close to whom is Halbert Paine, one of the strongest minds of the session. Sitting in the midst of the Democratic members, though himself a sturdy Republican, is Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, a Philadelphia boy in origin, and, by his early traditions, a party Democrat. Transplanted to the better West, he embraced with generous devotion the tenets of the youthful Republican party, and has filled with great honor the office of Lieutenant-Governor. He is a smooth faced, auburn-haired young man—the youngest member of the House, and his speech for the Educational Bureau bill was an ardent and intelligent argument, conceived in gratitude and confirmed by conviction. He belongs to a singularly gifted family.

A CHARACTER MAN.

Caricature must find its readiest, though not its most dangerous subject on the floor in "Long John" Wentworth, of Chicago, a monstrous height of man, reaching full seven feet, huge in bulk, and quite bald, save where a rim of soft infant's hair adheres to the back of his neck. His ears are hollyhocks. He has a smooth, dimpled face, broad and rubicund, and when he declaims the most remarkable contortions come over it. His career has been entirely Western. He is the author of the Rinderpest resolutions, whereof much good came to domestic drovers, and much grumbling to consumers of beef. Wentworth is shrewd and successful, and rather fond of the individual presence given him by nature.

The large, handsome, *distingue* man resembling Charles Sumner somewhat, who sits far back by Thaddeus Stevens, is Justin Morrill, of Vermont, who would probably be the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the event of Mr. Stevens retiring, and therefore the virtual "leader" of the House. His knowledge of financial statesmanship is accurate and profound, and he is therefore one of the most useful servants of the country.

ATHLETES.

General Rousseau, of Kentucky, is a powerfully built man, of sensitiveness disproportioned to his bulk, who has attended, while in Congress, not so much to the general good of his constituency and the republic, as to what has been said of him by Mr. Grinnell, the sheep-grower. He was elected a Unionist, but the majority of Congressmen think that he hardly sustains the *role* he was elected to take.

In another part of the House stands a lithe, small person hardly beyond boyhood, with eyes and hair of midnight black, yet looking and moving like a tiger. This is John R. Kelso, of extreme Southern Missouri, who is said to have killed more than sixty Rebels with his own hand. He is scarred and shot from sole to crown, and in the border episodes of the war holds a strange wild prominence, where in the bitterness of the fight he retorted upon individual Rebels the violence they inaugurated, and hunted them, alone and persistently, like one in a *vendetta*. Here he is quiet, amiable, grave; but this studded roof, and its soft emblematic medallions, are in odd consonance with the dark and bloody vistas he has haunted.

THE POTENT STATES.

The red face, set with bluishly-grey Jacksonian hair of James F. Wilson, of Iowa, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, adjoins that of General Garfield. In point of general ability the States of Ohio, Iowa, and Maine have the best delegations in the Thirty-ninth Congress. Schenck, Shellabarger, Garfield, Judge Spalding, Judge Bingham, Delano (Johnson), Ashley, and Reader Clarke, give Ohio character. Of men who have made mark in single speeches, we must note Mr. Thomas Williams, of Pittsburg, who greatly distinguished himself on the subject of Reconstruction, and Mr. Jehu Baker, of Illinois, a thin, nervous gentlemen, of some eccentricities, but of a singular clearness of mind and spasmodic intensity of utterance—the only man in Congress who has butted against Thaddeus Stevens—and then with such precipitate and extraordinary power, though for an instant only, that the whole House was thrilled.

GENERAL SCHENCK.

No notice of this Thirty-ninth Congress would be complete which omitted General Schenck, a member of this same body far back in the days of the galaxy, when he was an Ohio Whig. He has represented the United States in South America, and is still a heavy, athletic man, with smooth, whitish brown hair, a head down-carried, and a severe expression. He is the Chairman of the Military Committee, and a partisan of volunteer organizations as opposed to regular establishments. In debate he is compact and energetic. His passage at arms with Fernando Wood demonstrated his formidable and aggressive method, and behind this ready ability lies a reputation for indubitable integrity, with a devotion, in detail, to business matters. He has one of his hands paralyzed by a wound received in action, and writes, therefore, with his hands crossed. The general impression one derives of him is that of a determined, combative spirit, with a sturdy physique to enforce it. His experience and fervor give him a position among the master-spirits of the House.

There is a tall, thin, kindly-eyed man near by, Mr. Whaley, of West Virginia, who is known as Mr. *Et Al.*, on account of his once not being able to understand clearly the nature of the mysterious person whose name is appended to so many resolutions and appropriations. Questioning the veracity of Mr. *Et Al.*, he gave the legal and Latin side of the house great humor; but discovering his mistake, owned up with such candid grace to the English practicability of his schooling, that he got good esteem in mouths of wisest laughter.

The independent-looking gentleman, with eyeglasses and graceful movements, is Russell Thayer, and the very otherwise gentleman, with his feet on his desk, his hand in his bushy hair, and a general defiance of both slavery and grand etiquette, is Mr. Kuykendall, of Illinois, from General Logan's district.

THE RESIDUE.

When I have instanced Judge Bingham, a small, bushy-haired, absorbed gentleman, keen and bright in oratory, I have left to notice only Deming, of Connecticut, near-sighted and florid of face, and generally effective; John B. Alley, of Massachusetts, at home the prince of hide and leather dealers, here a keen, quick intellect; Blaine, an editor of Maine, and the ally of General Fry in the pending investigation; Boutwell, of Massachusetts, a man of masterly incisiveness, and thoroughly imbued with Puritan principles; Dixon, of Rhode Island, a farmer in guise, and a lawyer in insight; Jenckes of the same State, author of the Bankrupt bill; and Hooper, of Utah, the Mormon delegate, a spare, sun-burnt man, who attends to his own business. The Speaker and the leader of the XXXIXth Congress remain.

THE SPEAKER.

Mr. Schuyler Colfax, the successor in the chair of Galusha Grow, is scarcely more than forty years of age, a courteous officer, but on the floor a ready debater, and a man, here and elsewhere, of editorial observation and great ability.

THE AJAX OF THE HOUSE.

It has been asked how and why Thaddeus Stevens came before the country with all-absorbing prominence so late in life, and what characteristics he possesses to merit his apparently entire authority. The answer to this is crisp enough; he is a man of long and consistent conviction, of thorough legislative experience, and of great argument and adroitness. There are speeches exiant of this statesman, delivered thirty years ago, which grasp with startling accuracy all the issues verified in the present. He also was a school teacher, and is the virtual author of the Pennsylvania school system. He was nurtured in the detestation of whatever was contrary to pure republicanism, and in his love of liberty has manifested an almost romantic attachment. When the war began he was perhaps the only man who saw in it the downfall of slavery, and he devoted himself from the booming of the first gun to the reconstruction of the country, so that not only might slavery and Rebellion be annihilated, but all the atrocious prejudices and passions of its partisans.

His position was an advanced one. When the events brought other men to him they admitted his sagacity and discovered his intellect. He is a man of bold thoughts, of broad scope of action, full of many amiable tendernesses, but inflexible in his devotion to freedom, and his potentiality is the natural issue of superior experience and resistless will. Many of his violent enunciations have a diplomatic purpose; he takes a place on the skirmish line sometimes that the battle position may be chosen well up. He is prompt to recognize justice in an adversary, as witness his forgiveness towards Mr. Simon Cameron, when the latter, in the early part of the war, declared for arming the blacks. His closing speech upon the Constitutional Amendment tells better than any analysis the secret of his eminence:—

"In my youth, in my manhood, and in my old age I have fondly dreamed that when any fortunate chance should have broken up for a time the foundations of our institutions, and released us from obligations the most tyrannical that were ever imposed in the name of freedom, the intelligent, free, and just men of this Republic, true to their professions and their conscience, would have so remodelled all our institutions as to have bared them from every vestige of human oppression, of inequality of rights, of the recognized degradations of the poor, and the superior caste of the rich—in short, that no distinction would be tolerated in this purified Republic but that which arose from merit and conduct."

Basing his political life upon this broad humanitarian wish, Thaddeus Stevens has steadily risen in greatness as his platform became recognized. Therefore, to-day he is the foremost figure in Congress, and history must agree with the great phalanx of bright minds around him, that in the roster of fame his name will be pivotal and enduring.

THE GREAT LOSS.

In the death of Henry Winter Davis the House sustained the loss of its most polished and effective orator. His was a stature which would be prominent in any grouping. He had a positive mind, and a hard life in which to work it. His executive enterprise was equal to his forensic endeavors. His last political campaign in Maryland was a veritable *coup d'etat*, and he probable had more of the real genius of a statesman than any Congressman of the war. His strong, handsome physiognomy, lit up with fire, yet always burning to conquer, seldom to ornament, must be conspicuously set in any picture of those hopeful sessions. His loss is generally said to be second in calamitousness only to Mr. Lincoln's. "When he did use the jewelry of rhetoric," said Mr. Creswell, "he would quietly set a metaphor in his page, or throw a comparison into his speeches, which would serve to light up, with startling distinctness, the colossal proportions of his argument. Of humor he had none; but his wit and sarcasm at times would glitter like the brandished scimeter of Saladin, and, descending, would cut as keenly. The pathetic he never attempted; but, when angered by a malicious assault, his invective was consuming, and his epithets would wound like pellets of lead."

The literature of Congress has no better paragraphs than these to show the spontaneous delivery of Davis: —

"Having vowed to stand in history on the great resolve to accept of nothing but victory or ruin—victory is ours. And if with such heroic resolve we fail, we fail with honor, and transmit the name of liberty, committed to our keeping, untarnished, to go down to future generations. The historian of our decline and fall, contemplating the ruins of the last great Republic, and drawing from its late lessons of wisdom on the waywardness of men, shall drop a tear as he records with sorrow the vain heroism of that people who dedicated and sacrificed themselves to the cause of freedom, and by their example will keep alive her worship in the hearts of men till happier generations shall learn to walk in her paths. Yes, sir, if we must fall, let our last hours be stained by no weakness. If we must fall, let us stand amid the crash of the falling Republic and be buried in its ruins so that history may take note that men lived in the middle of the nineteenth century worthy of a better fate, but chastised by God for the sins of their forefathers. Let the ruins of the Republic remain to testify to the latest generations our greatness and our heroism. And let Liberty, crownless and childless, sit upon these ruins, crying aloud in a sad wail to the nations of the world:—'I nursed and brought up children, and they have rebelled against me.'"

LESSONS FROM FRANCE.

A remarkable advance in the true democratic sentiment of Congress is noticeable in the frequency with which the French Revolution is cited on the floor. Thus Senator Creswell has called it "the foundation of all that is now tolerable in Europe," and Judge Kelley has made the *coups d'etat* of the First and Third Bonaparte subjects of illustration of the insidious career of the President.

In former times, under a pro-slavery regime, none went over this glorious era but to denounce its Jacobin acts. At present, Congress looks to it for examples of individual power and for a splendid philanthropy, whose work is going on forever.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MEDICAL.

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Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets.
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Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. etc.

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Sitting-Room, Dining-Room, and Chamber Suits, in Walnut, Mahogany, Oak, Chesnut, etc., together with painted imitations of the above woods, which come very low.
Should

NEMESIS.

There's a funeral shadow lying
Athwart Europe far and wide;
Drifts and scuds of terror flying,
Fierce and fast, on every side.
Over Germany they darken,
Over Italy they gloom;
Sea-girt England's hushed to hearken
For the trumpet of the doom.

What is it, this black terror?
Is't but the cloud of war,
By some pernicious error
Drawn near, from seeming far?
No, 'tis a deeper dark'ning,
Than e'en war's cloud can spread;
And the voice for which we're hearkening
Thrills with more than battle's dread.

There's a lustre as of lightning
Hid in the war-cloun's breast;
There strikes an upward bright'ning
From an armed nation's breast.
There is music in war's voices—
Stern music though it be—
When down-trod Right rejoices
Might has ris'n to set her free.

But in this cloud no lifting
Of the heavy pall we trace;
Light breaketh through no rifting
Of this veil on Europe's face.
No exultation bl endeth
With this low mourning moan
Of Freedom as she bendeth
Her face aside to groan.

'Tis Nemesis—dark angel
That follows on ill deeds,
And writes her stern evangel
In the fate of crowns and creeds—
'Tis Nemesis, that mouldeth
This shadow dense and deep,
From the wings that she unfoldeth
With long and lingering sweep.

'Tis Nemesis that speaketh
In the thunder of these clouds—
The Nemesis that wreaketh
Kings' wrongs on guiltless crowds.
'Tis Nemesis preparing
Bloody crop from evil seed,
The Nemesis ne'er sparing
Ill-doer or ill-deed.

So England naught rejoices,
In the view of godless fight;
Has no well wishing voices,
Where none are in the right.
Sees not Freedom's angel springing
From the blood that shall be shed;
Only Nemesis, slow winging
O'er her due track, strewn with dead!

[—*Punch*.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

PETROLEUM ETHER.—In a note in the *Journal de Chimie Medicale*, M. E. Georges describes the results of his experiments with this substance. In certain women it produces violent giddiness, especially in those accustomed to a close atmosphere. This action is due to a peculiar principle, which may be removed, and which acts principally on the brain and heart. M. Georges thinks that the low price and great volatility of this compound ought to render it extremely valuable for various purposes.

CENSUS OF FRANCE.—The eleventh census of France is in progress. The results are looked for with much interest, owing to the fact that since 1861, the date of the last census, the country has been in an eminently prosperous condition. Of all the European nations, France shows the slowest rate of increase in population. The 27,000,000 of 1801 had only increased by 9,000,000 in 1861. During the same period Great Britain increased from 10,000,000 to 23,000 000.

A HORRIBLE STORY.—A singular case has just come before the French tribunals. A young girl eleven years of age attempted successively the life of her mother and sister for the sole purpose of drinking their blood. The child has been examined by competent physicians and proved to be attacked by the strange mania of anthropophagy. Her extreme youth leads the physicians to hope that her cure may be accomplished.

TWO SUICIDES A DAY IN VIENNA.—Last April there were sixty-five attempts at suicide in Vienna. Forty-seven were by men, fifteen by women, and three by children from nine to fourteen years of age Twenty-two persons hanged themselves, fifteen drowned themselves, eleven took poison, five cut their throats, two shot themselves, and seven died of self-inflicted stabs.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION OF FIREWORKS.—An explosion recently occurred in the fireworks manufactory of M. Aubin, in Paris. The firemen found twelve dead bodies. Every person in the place at the moment of the explosion perished. Close by in another building were discovered six other corpses, and nine men still alive, but frightfully injured.

THE PRINCE ALBERT MAUSOLEUM.—The mausoleum in Hyde Park, London, erected in memory of Prince Albert, is partly finished. It is one hundred and sixty feet in height, and is to be surmounted by a statue of the Prince, upon which Marochetti is now engaged. The work has been going on for two years, and will occupy two more.

PAPER MONEY IN AUSTRIA.—Fourpenny bank notes, to the amount of many millions of florins, have just been issued by the Austrian Government to meet the requirements of daily life; and an immense increase of the paper money of higher denominations is daily expected.

LARGE PRICE FOR SMALL WORK.—A microscopic marvel of art, from the Le Carpentier collection—a cherry-stone upon which is carved a charge of cavalry was sold last month by auction at the Hotel Drouet, in Paris, for $200.

ANOTHER "CONGRESS."—The International Social Science Association will meet at Florence Italy, on the 23d of September next, if the war does not prevent.

Navy Gazette.

OUR NAVAL FORCE ON THE COAST OF EUROPE TO BE INCREASED.

In view of the impending conflict on the continent of Europe, it has been suggested that our naval force in that quarter should be increased, in order to render it thoroughly competent to protect American citizens residing in Europe; and in pursuance of this suggestion. the Navy Department has assigned the gunboat *Swatara*, now ready for sea at the Washington Navy Yard, to that squadron. Several other vessels are also to be despatched as soon as they can be placed in readiness.

Among the vessels spoken of as likely to be attached to the European squadron are the new frigates *Franklin*, *Guerriere*, and *Chattanooga*, with the new sloops-of-war *Neshamony* and *Maaawaska*. The *Swatara* is a screw gunboat of 831 tons burden (old measurement), and was built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. She was launched on the 23d of May, 1865, and from that time until January of the present year was engaged in receiving on board her machinery, stores, etc. On the 10th of January, 1866, she was placed in commission at the Washington Navy Yard, and was shortly after ordered to make a cruise among the West India Islands as a practice vessel for midshipmen. She has but lately returned from this cruise, which proved a most successful one, and is now in perfect sea-going order.

The *Swatara* is a sister ship of the *Quinnebaug*, which was lately launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and is a very swift vessel, having been constructed with a view to making speed the paramount object. Her armament consists of ten guns of heavy calibre, and her engines are of the most powerful description. She is altogether a model vessel of her class, and will afford our transatlantic neighbors another striking example of the progress made by us in the art of building swift and powerful war vessels.

The European squadron will now consist of the following vessels:—

Vessels.	Guns.	Class.	Vessels.	Guns.	Class.
Colorado	52	Screw.	Ino	5	Store-ship.
Frolic	4	Pac. Wheel.	Guard	5	Store-ship.
Ticonderoga	18	Screw.	Purveyor	4	Store-ship.
Kearsarge	8	Screw.	Miantonomoh	4	Iron-clad.
Canandaigua	11	Screw.	Augusta	12	Pad. Wheel.
Swatara	10	Screw.			

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EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.
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No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL ELIJAH G. CATTELL

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6§ No 103 JONES' Alley.

COAL.

ONE TRIAL
SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.
WHITNEY & HAMILTON,
LEHIGH,
SCHUYLKILL,
AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,
No. 935 North NINTH Street,
Above Poplar, East Side. [6 2

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS' COAL. 7 6§

BENDER'S
COAL AND ICE DEPOT,
S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS.
Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg, and Heater size, $7 50; Nut at $6 50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6 00. All other sizes $7 00
All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 19 6m

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.
WM. MILLWARD, D. S WINEBRENER.
MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,
No. 118 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton and Woollen Machinery,
Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.
Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING
Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT, of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimney from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one third the oil. Call and see them. they cost but ten cents No. 203 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 19

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from	$22 50	to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE do	50 00	to 350
HEAVY do do	75 00	to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS	27 50	to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING	15 00	to 30
STAGE AND TEAM do	30 00	to 80
LADIES' SADDLE, do	12 00	to 150
GENTS do do	8 00	to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.
4 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

ICE COMPANIES.

KEEP COOL!! KEEP COOL!!
BY ORDERING YOUR ICE O.
CHARLES S. CARPENTER & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
ICE DEALERS
No. 717 WILLOW, Above Franklin St.
Families supplied satisfactorily and at reduced rates.
Dealers and large consumers furnished on reasonable terms. CHARLES S CARPENTER.
JOHN GLENDENING,
JOSEPH M. TRUMAN, Jr.,
5 22 1m Proprietors.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs daily, 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs daily, $1 05 per week. Depot, No. 241 QUEEN Street, below Third. THOMAS J. LYONS,
6 6 1 JOHN S. MYERS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
ADELAIDE MERCER, by etc., vs. BERNARD MERCER.
In Divorce. March Term, 1866 No. 60.
To BERNARD MERCER, Respondent:—
Take notice that depositions, on behalf of the libellan in the above case, will be taken before Charles N. Mann Esq., Examiner, at his office, northwest corner of Fifth and Green streets, on THURSDAY July 12, 1866 at 11 o'clock A. M., when and where you may attend if you think proper. JOSEPH M. PILE,
6 12 15t Attorney for Libellant.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 4, 1866.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a writ of scire facias will be issued upon the following claim, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless the same is paid within that time to
W. A. SLIVER, Attorney-at-Law,
No. 30 N. SEVENTH Street.

"CITY" TO USE OF LANE SCHOFIELD VS. Franklin Fire Insurance Company. C. P., December T., 1865. No. 28. For paving, 6744 feet N. E. corner of Twenty-second and Spruce streets. 17 feet front on Spruce by 57 feet 4 inches deep on Twenty-second street. 5 4 13m*

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S NEW STORE, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.—We respectfully call the attention of our friends and the public generally of our removal to our new and handsome Warerooms, GIRARD ROW, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street, where we have constantly on hand a large stock of our superior and highly finished Square and Grand Pianos.
Our instruments have been awarded the highest premiums at all the principal Exhibitions ever held in this country, with numerous testimonials from the first-class artists in America and Europe.
They are now the leading Pianos, and are so in to parts of the world.
Persons desiring to purchase a first-class Piano at greatly reduced rates should not fail to give us a call
Pianos to rent. Tuning and moving promptly attended to. SCHOMACKER & CO.,
5 23 1m No. 1103 CHESNUT Street

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE
PHILADELPHIA, June 18, 1866.
PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, June 23, 1866, for furnishing this department with Forage for a period of three months, commencing July 1 and ending the 30th day of September, 1866, inclusive, viz.:—
CORN, OATS, HAY, AND STRAW,
For the use of animals in the public service, etc., at this post or district, or any other locality within this command that may be directed. All grain to be of the best quality. Oats, 32 pounds to the bushel; Corn, 56 pounds to the bushel; Hay of the best quality Timothy; Straw, to be Rye, best quality; all subject to be inspected and approved prior to delivery.
Proposals will state price per one hundred pounds for Hay and Straw, and per bushel for Corn and Oats, delivered at places of consumption in such quantities, and at such times, as may be ordered (the price to be stated both in words and figures)
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for five thousand ($5000) dollars by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.
The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.
All proposals to be made out on the regular forms, in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which must accompany each proposal. Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Forage."
Bids will be opened on SATURDAY, June 23, 1866, 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present. By order of
Brev. Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Q. M. General U. S. Army.
GEORGE R. ORME
6 18 5t Captain and Assistant Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 15, 1866.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this Bureau, until 12 M., on SATURDAY, the 14th of July, proximo, for the supply of Commanders' and Navigators' Stationery at the Navy Yard, New York, for use on board vessels of the United States Navy.
Printed schedules, giving a list of the names and quantities of the articles required will be furnished on application either to the Bureau directly or to the Navigation Office, Navy Yard, New York, where samples may be seen.
No proposal will be entertained unless accompanied by evidence that the bidder is a recognized dealer in the articles to be supplied, nor unless the proposals are complete for all the articles, in kind and quality, as stated on the schedule, with the amounts properly extended and footed; and the Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids which it shall not be for the interest of the Government to accept.
Every oder must be accompanied by a written guarantee of ability to perform a contract; and sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract.
Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Stationery," and addressed to the Chief of this Bureau.
THORNTON A. JENKINS,
6 18m§t Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
June 18, 1866.
Sealed Proposals for each class separately endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the navy yard at (name the yard)," will be received at this office until the 11th of July next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which hour the opening of the bids will be commenced, for furnishing and delivering at the several navy yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which, with the form of offer and guarantee, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the paymaster nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.
To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself according to the forms of offer and guarantee, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.
Bidders are hereby cautioned, and particularly notified, that their offers should be made on the printed form prescribed by the Bureau, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail* All offers must be accompanied by the bidder's license, or a certified copy thereof.
To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope, above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus:—
"*Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard).*"
"To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C."
The certificate to the guarantors' responsibility must be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.
The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered. If any articles are named in the schedules which are not known to be in common and general use, the bidders will ascertain promptly whether such articles can be procured or not, and if they cannot be obtained, the fact must be reported to the Bureau at once, before bids shall be received. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and cartage to the place where used within the Navy Yards respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of the deliveries unless specially authorized by the Department. *In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.*
All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government for delivery, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said navy yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans specifications, or samples, and any further descriptions of the articles or explanations they may desire When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the navy yard, and *not to examples*, for description of the article or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing.
Approved sureties in the amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or cancelled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department; and eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the paymaster at the place of delivery within ten days after warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.
No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, and others supplied in their place, unless specially authorized by the Department.
It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered, from time to time as they accrue, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843
The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.
Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the Post Office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or the paymaster designated, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for the difference between the offer of the defaulting bidder or bidders and that which may be accepted.
All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.
Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.
Postage stamps are *not* required on bids forwarded by mail. Revenue stamps *will* be required on the contracts; one five-cent stamp on each *sheet* of paper, and also one five-cent stamp on each *piece* of paper, and also one five-cent stamp to the certificate of the officer certifying to the responsibility of the sureties. These stamps are all to be furnished and cancelled by the contractor.
The classes of this Bureau are numbered and lettered as follows:—
Class No. 1, Bricks; No. 2, Stone; No. 2½, Stone; No. 3, Yellow Pine Timber; No. 4, Yellow Pine Lumber; No. 5, Oak and Hardwood; No. 6, White Pine, Spruce, Juniper, and Cypress; No. 7, Lime, Hair, and Plaster; No. 8, Cement; No. 9, Gravel and Sand; No. 9½, Moulding and Firesand and Fireclay; No. 10, Slate; No. 11, Iron, Iron Spikes and Nails; No. 12, Steel; No. 13, Pig Iron; No. 14, Files; No. 15, Paints, Oils, and Glass; No 16, Ship Chandlery; No. 17, Hardware; No. 18, Stationery; No. 19, Firewood; No 20, Hay and Straw; No 21, Provender; No. 22, Charcoal; No. 23, Belting, Packing, and Hose; No. 24, Sperm and Lubricating Oils; No. 25, Iron Work, Pipes, etc; No 26, Augers; No. 27, Anthracite Coal; No. 29, Bituminous Cumberland Coal; No. 30, Semi-Bituminous Broad Top Coal (and Pictou at Boston Yard); No. 31, Copper and Composition Nails; No. 32, Machinery and Tools. Class A, for raising wings of Office Building (Portsmouth, N. H.) Class A, extending South Pier (Philadelphia). Class A, repairing Building No. 13 (Norfolk). Class B, repairing Building No. 13 (Norfolk).
NAVAL ASYLUM.
Class No. 1, Clothing; No. 2, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c; No. 3, Provisions; No 4, Groceries; No 5, Dry Goods; No 6 Bread, &c; No. 7, Tobacco; No. 8, Coal; No 9, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c; No 11, Lumber; No. 12, Firewood; No 13, Provender; No. 14, Miscellaneous; No. 15, Hardware; No. 16, Stationery; No. 17, Fixing Ice-houses.
The following are the classes, by their numbers and letters, required at the respective Navy Yards and Naval Asylum:—
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Nos. 1, 5, 6, 8, 9½, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, A.
BOSTON, MASS.
Nos. 2, 5, 6, 9, 9½, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30.
NEW YORK.
Nos. 1, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32.
PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 27, 30, 32, A.
NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32.
NORFOLK, VA.
Nos. 3, 5, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, A, B.
PENSACOLA, FLA.
Nos. 1, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 31. 6 15 §t

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET
4 16 3m N. E. CORNER OF RACE

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS, UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE DIFFERENT NAVY YARDS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
WASHINGTON, June 4, 1866.
Sealed Proposals, to furnish MATERIALS for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M., of the 2d day of July next; at which time the proposals will be opened.
The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed, "Proposals for Materials, etc., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.
Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective navy yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.
The Commandant of each navy yard and the Purchasing Paymaster of each section will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.
The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.
The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.
The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.
Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yard, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.
The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—

No 1. Flax Canvas Twine	No. 16. Ash and Beech Plank.
No. 2. Cotton Canvas and Twine	No. 18 Tallow.
No. 3. Iron and Steel.	No. 20. Brushes.
No. 4 Tin and Zinc.	No. 22. Stationery.
No. 5. Sperm Oil.	No. 23 Hardware
No. 6. Paints and Oils.	No. 24. Ship Chandlery.
No 10. Leather.	No. 31. Whale Oil, etc.
No. 11. Gum Hose.	No. 32. Galley Iron.
No. 12. Lignum vitæ.	No. 33 Pig Iron.
No. 13. Lanterns.	No. 34. Chain Iron.
No 14 Ox Hides.	

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective navy yards:—
KITTERY.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 12, 16, 24.
CHARLESTOWN.—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 14, 16, 18, 23, 24, 31.
BROOKLYN.—1, 2, 3, 8, 10, 16, 23, 24.
PHILADELPHIA.—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 13, 20, 22, 23, 24, 31. 6 14 §t
WASHINGTON.—1, 2, 4, 6, 11, 16, 23, 32, 33, 34.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES,
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, June 13, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction at the United States Government Warehouse, HANOVER Street and DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, June 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of Quartermaster's Stores, consisting in part as follows:—
120 CORDS OAK AND PINE WOOD.

One and two horse Ambulances.	Stands,
Benches,	Tables,
Fireboards,	Table Tops,
Wheelbarrows,	Trucks,
Stove Boxes,	Bath Tubs,
Water Buckets,	Tongs, assorted,
Boards,	Valves, assorted,
Venetian Blinds,	Army and Express Wagons.
Brackets,	Sash Weights,
Crowbars,	Trestles,
Brushes, assorted,	Brooms, assorted,
Basins for stools,	Shoeing Boxes,
Chairs,	Iron Bars,
Closets,	Barrels,
Cylinders,	Wrenches, assorted;
Cauldrons,	Axes,
Canteens,	Horse Blankets,
Tin Cups,	Ice Boxes,
Chimney Crocks,	Metallic Life Boats,
Oil Cans,	Copper Bits,
Carboys,	Basins,
Chests,	Grain Sacks,
Cocks, assorted,	Boilers, assorted,
Soil Containers,	Riding Bridles,
One-horse Carts,	Hose Couplings,
Lamps, assorted.	Gas Burners,
Drawers,	Curry Combs,
Dressers,	Halter Chains,
Doors,	Wagon Covers,
Stovepipe,	Drums,
Dampers,	Water Casks,
Desks,	Iron Safes,
Stovepipe Elbows,	Hand Cuffs,
Felting,	Horse Cards,
Flues, assorted,	Forks assorted,
Grates,	Portable Forges,
Wagon and Ambulance Harness.	Furnaces,
Screw Drivers,	Guages, assorted,
Coal Hods,	Rope Haulers,
Cases of Pigeon Holes,	Fire Hose,
Gum Hose,	Leather Hose,
Hoes, assorted;	Hatchets,
Hammers, assorted,	Lumber,
Scrap Iron,	Mallets,
Boiler Iron,	Measures,
Galvanized Iron,	Camp Kettles,
Wrought Iron,	Lanterns,
Door Knobs,	Lath,
Putty Knives,	Picks and Handles,
Ladders,	Pans, assorted'
Latters,	Gangway Plank,
Locks, assorted,	Punches, assorted,
Levers,	Pokers,
Coffee Mills,	Galvanized Pipe,
Tinners, assorted,	Steam Pipe,
Glue Pots,	Gas Pipe,
Stovepipe,	Pumps, assorted,
Paint Pots,	Lightning-rod Points,
Hose Reels,	Copying Press,
Stovepipe Rests,	Iron Plates,
Clothes Racks,	Lead Pipe,
Rasps, assorted,	Rope,
Rakes, assorted,	Office Stoves,
Wagon and Riding Saddles,	Iron Railing,
Heating Stoves,	Spoons, assorted,
Stools,	Grindstones,
Shelves,	Horse Shoes,
Scrapers,	Stocks and Dies,
Bed Rests,	Sockets,
Coal Screens,	Caulking Tools,
Cooking Stoves,	Tanks,
Sinks,	Dumb Waiters,
Supports,	Zinc,
Screws,	Knives and Forks,
Shovels, assorted;	Ochre,
Spades,	Gas Pendants,
Sledges,	Forges
Shutters,	Plow and Bits,
	Gas Fixtures.

And a large lot of miscellaneous stores.
For full particulars, as regards quantity, etc., see catalogues, which may be had on application at this office.
Sale will be continued from day to day, until all the stores are sold.
Sales will be made in quantities to suit purchasers.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEO. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. A.
[6 18 10t] HENRY BOWMAN,
Brevet Maj. and Assist. Quartermaster.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAM-TUG.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT June 13, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at SHACKAMAXON Street Wharf, Philadelphia, Penna., on MONDAY, June 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the United States
STEAM-TUG "MONITOR."
Tonnage 104 6-95 tons; length, 80 5 10 feet; breadth, 18 5-10 feet; depth, 7 7-10 feet.
The tug is now lying at Shackamaxon street wharf, where she can be examined.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEO. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
[6 13 10t] HENRY BOWMAN,
Brevet Maj. and Assist. Quartermaster.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.
On SATURDAY,
June 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold by Auction, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, the following articles:—
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION.
Lot No. 1. 312 mess chests, assorted from 460 to 1800 lbs.
Lot No. 2. 127 iron water tanks.
Lot No. 3. 15 scuttle butts.
Lot No. 4. 10 harness casks.
Lot No. 5. 46 boat breakers.
Lot No. 6. 86 mess breakers.
Lot No. 7. 34 20-gallon casks.
Lot No. 8. 38 40-gallon casks.
Lot No. 9. 20 100-gallon casks.
Lot No. 10. 1 200 gallon cask.
Lot No. 11. Timber cuttings, etc.
Lot No. 12. White oak knees
Lot No. 13. Lead dross, 4744 lbs. more or less.
Lot No. 14. 5 boats
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
Lot No. 15.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN MISSOURI.

The Assassin Lynched by the People.

From the St. Louis Republican of Wednesday.

On Sunday afternoon one of those diabolical crimes incident to the purlieus of a large city was perpetrated at the place known as Columbia Bottom, a short distance across the river from Carondelet, by which a well-known citizen of Carondelet lost his life in a sudden and horrible manner. The circumstances of the murder were as follows:—In the morning of the day mentioned, John Augustine, a citizen of Carondelet, went across the river with a friend to transact some business, and proposing to go hunting when done with his business matters, took a gun along with him. In the afternoon the two men when returning to Carondelet, passed a saloon known by the name of Fort Monroe, and one of them proposed to go in and take a drink. When approaching the saloon they heard an uproar inside, and Mr. Augustine's friend tried to dissuade him from going in, but he, not suspecting any violence, entered the saloon. Some drunken rowdies were inside and were engaged in a general melee, having broken the glass and furniture. On finding this state of things, Augustine retreated as quick as possible, but one of the rowdies ran after him, and using profane and threatening language, attempted to take his gun away from him. This Augustine resisted, but finally Lane wrenched the gun from him, and struck him violently on the head. Augustine ran away, but Lane followed, and overtaking him struck him a terrific blow with the butt of the gun on the neck, killing him instantly, when the rowdies ran away from the scene of this horrible and cold-blooded murder. Some time afterwards a Dr. Payne coming up the road, found the bloody corpse of Augustine lying on the dusty road, and having examined the body and found that the man was dead, immediately gave the alarm. A crowd of people collected, and the facts of the murder becoming known, a party of men immediately started in pursuit of Lane, and, after an hour or so of chase, they captured the villain a mile or so from the scene, and brought him to Columbia, where one of the Justices of the Peace took him in charge, and committed him to jail in Waterloo, to await investigation. Lane requested the Squire to furnish a strong guard, as he feared the rage of the infuriated people. This was done, but, as it was generally believed by the people of the vicinity that Lane was the same man who, some two years ago, murdered a woman and child, they were determined he should not escape them, and five or six hundred men collected, and, overcoming the resistance of the guard, seized on Lane, and carried him off to the stern and summary tribunal of Judge Lynch; they dragged the pale and trembling wretch through Columbia, and hanged him to a tree about half a mile from the village. When he was dead, they cut him down and buried the corpse in a grave two feet deep, and laid a pile of stones on top. A few dollars were found in his pocket, which were buried with him, and thus the murderer, with the warm blood of his victim still on his hands, met a doom more terrible and as sudden as that which he had causelessly meted out to an unoffending man. Augustine leaves a wife to mourn his sudden and tragic death. Considerable excitement was created yesterday in Carondelet by the murder, and various reports reached this city, in one of which a Mr. Smith and another man were reported killed, but all such rumors are false. The real facts of the case, obtained through courtesy of Dr. Hill, of Carondelet, are as stated above.

What It Costs to Get into Parliament.

In the course of a recent speech in the House of Commons, Mr. Lowe cited the statistics of an official report, showing what it costs to become a member of the British Parliament. The expenses of the election for Stafford were £5400; Stoke-upon-Trent, £6200; Sunderland, £5000; and Westminster, £12,000. These were the aggregate expenses of all the candidates. Mr. Lowe added:—

"I wish to call particular attention to the case of Westminster, not for the purpose of saying anything disagreeable to my honorable friend (Mr. Mill), for we know he was elected in a burst—I will say a well-directed burst—of popular enthusiasm. That was honorable to him and honorable to them, and I have no doubt that in the course of the election all that could be done by industry and enthusiasm was accomplished—gratuitously; and I am sure that my honorable friend did not contribute in any way to swell any unreasonable election expenses. His election ought to have been gratuitous; but mark its cost—£2302. I believe it did not cost him sixpence. He refused to contribute anything, and it was very much to the honor of his constituents that they brought him in gratuitously But look to the state of our election practices when such an outburst of popular feeling could not be given effect to without that enormous sacrifice of money.

"I will now call attention to two or three counties. The subject has not been sufficiently dwelt upon but it bears materially upon the question before us to-night. I will take the southern division of Derbyshire. The election cost £8500, and this is the cheapest I shall read. The northern division of Durham cost £14,620, and the southern division £11,000. South Essex cost £10,000, and North Essex £16,000. West Kent cost £12,000; South Lancashire, £17,000; South Shropshire, £12,000; North Staffordshire, £14,000; North Warwickshire, £10,000; South Warwickshire, £13,000; North Wiltshire, £13,000; South Wiltshire, £12,000, and the North Riding of Yorkshire, £27,000. Now, I ask the House how it is possible that the institutions of this country can endure, if this kind of thing is to go on and increase?"

Origin of a Famous Quotation.

The following note appears in the Richmond Va.) *Dispatch*:—

"In your issue of Saturday last you correct a statement previously published by saying that Richard Henry Lee, and not Chief Justice Marshall, was the author of the celebrated sentence—'First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.' This sentence originated with neither of these distinguished men, and first occurs in the resolutions announcing to Congress the death of Washington, offered on the 17th December, 1799, by Chief Justice Marshal, then a member from the State of Virginia. In his life of Washington, Chief Justice Marshall states that the resolutions in question were prepared by General Henry Lee, who, not being in his seat, had requested Judge Marshall to present them for him The same sentence is also found in the oration upon the character of Washington, delivered by General Henry Lee, who had been selected by the Virginia delegation for that purpose, the only change being the substitution of 'countrymen' for 'fellow-citizens.' General Henry Lee was the father of Robert E. Lee, who was somewhat distinguished in one or two actions resulting from the efforts of the United States authorities to suppress the late 'Rebellion' against the best Government the world ever saw.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"FITZHUGH LEE."

It is generally supposed that the "efforts" of which Mr. Lee spoke were successful.

A FLAG FOR GARIBALDI.—A number of ladies of New York will present a flag to Garibaldi, and one hundred young men will be chosen as the bearers of it. Each member of this special committee will be expected to furnish his own outfit and to defray his own expenses. The banner, which will be finished on Saturday morning, is to cost $350. It will be the flag of Italy. On one side the coat of arms of New York will be embroidered, and on the other the Italian coat of arms. The committee will start for Europe probably on Saturday.—*New York Express.*

—Professor Dall' Ongaro has written a patriotic hymn, "Il canzone d'addio," dedicated of course to Garibaldi; who, in consequence, writes as follows:—

"Dear Friend:—Your hymn is splendid; worthy of you and the hour which inspires you; but you are too exclusive. You say, 'Garibaldians, to us the honor.' I should have preferred an appeal to every youth in Italy. G. GARIBALDI."

—English papers announce the death of Charles Hewer Wright, well known for forty years in the lake district as a guide and geologist.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—The Russian Government is doing its part towards the progress of geographical knowledge. Not long ago an expedition explored the Kalmuk steppes, and especially the valley of the Manitch. The report is now being published. The plain of the Manitch has been found to be a salt desert which can never be made inhabitable. The Kalmuk steppe is divided into two zones; the highest is adapted for agriculture, while the other resembles the Manitch valley. A scientific expedition has also been organized by the Russian Government to proceed to the river Tchui, in order to continue the scientific researches begun in 1864. It is numerous and well provided with instruments, and is divided into two sections—mathematical and physical. The former is under the direction of M. Charles Struve, director of the Pulkova Observatory, and will make astronomical and topographical observations. The latter will collect statistics of the industrial resources of Turkestan.

—Commodore Rogers communicates to the Navy Department information that the United States steamer *Vanderbilt* arrived at Acapulco on the 30th of May, with the *Monadnock*, after a passage of 8½ days from Panama. The town, he says, is occupied by the French with a single vessel, the *Lucifer*, of 8 guns, lying at anchor before it. The shores of the bay are beleaguered by the Liberals, so that the cocoanut groves within cannon shot of the town cannot safely be approached. The coal agent desired the protection of the American flag in giving coal to the *Monadnock*. We shall, he says, probably be detained here for this purpose three or four days, after which I shall proceed to San Francisco, stopping at Magdalena bay to transfer coal from the *Vanderbilt* to the *Monadnock*. The average number of knots run per hour by the latter vessel has been 6½, the greatest distance run in one day being 154, and the least 147 knots.

—Commander Worden, of the United States steamer *Bienville*, in a communication received by the Navy Department, dated Aspinwall, June 11, gives the particulars of the fire at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, by which 200 houses were destroyed. At the request of the Military Governor and the Mayor of the town, Commander Worden despatched a force in charge of the executive officer to the assistance of the inhabitants. He encloses copies of two letters from the authorities saying they will ever hold in most grateful remembrance the important and humane services rendered by the crew in the extinguishment of the fire.

—At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held on the 28th of May, the founder's gold medal was given to Dr. T. Thomson, for his labors in the Western Himalayas and Thibet, and the patron's, or Victoria gold medal, to Mr. W. Chandless for his exploration of the Purus river. A testimonial of one hundred guineas was presented to Mr. P. B. du Chaillu, and a watch valued at twenty-five guineas to Moola Abdul-Medjid, for his journey over the Pamir steppe in Central Asia. The income of the society for the last year was £4905 8s. 3d., the expenditure £9307 4s. 5d. There was spent in expeditions £800 8s. 3d.

—Isaac Sheen writes to the Chicago *Tribune* in relation to the widow of Joseph Smith, the original Mormon "Prophet:"—

"That Mrs. Smith is a firm unbeliever in Brigham Young Mormonism there is no doubt. The *True Latter Day Saints' Herald*, of May, 1860, shows on pages 104 and 106 that she united with the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, under the presidency of her son Joseph, on the 6th of April, 1860. She has continued to be a firm (not 'stubborn') member of said Church to this time. All her sons are active ministers of the same Church."

—General Lersundi, the new Captain-General of Cuba, has issued a circular to the Governors and Lieutenant Governors of the different districts, declaring that the African slave trade must be stopped.

—Mr. G. W. Carleton is now running four presses on Dr. J. J. Craven's "Prison Life of Jefferson Davis," and is far behind the orders for the work, which promises to be the sensation book of the season.

—Gustave Dore's new edition of "Les Fables de La Fontaine" is to be published in Paris by Hachette in weekly numbers, at fifty centimes each. There will be about three hundred illustrations.

—Bierstadt's picture, the "North Branch of the Platte River," was painted to order in 1861 for $1500. It was sold a few days ago, at the Dusseldorf Gallery, for $7000.

—M. Drouyn de Lhuys has been decorated by the King of Denmark with the Order of the Elephant, which has been conferred upon only two Frenchmen outside of the Imperial family.

—The Emperor Alexander, since his escape from the assault of the intended assassin, has been moved to issue a rescript in regard to certain dangerous tendencies of the day.

—The hoop is, after all, no novelty. In 1753 the sex were reproached for making

"Their petticoats short, that a hoop eight yards wide
Might decently show how their garters were tied."

—Leutze is engaged on a new historical picture, the subject of which is a passage in the life of Mary Queen of Scots.

—A. T. Stewart has purchased Kellogg's "Princess after the Bath," said to be a marvel of coloring, for the nice little sum of $25,000.

—The fifth and sixth volumes of the German translation of Byron, by Otto Gudemeister, have just appeared, containing "Don Juan."

—Memphis is excited by a rumor that John H. Surratt was recently in that city, on his way from Northern Texas to Missouri.

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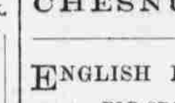

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